The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,000—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

...K'S
...L ZINC PAINT,
... LINSEED OIL,
... COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S
... LIQUID PAINTS,
...EEN PAINT.
...AND COLZA OILS.
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...UCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

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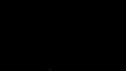
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.L.	THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	...11th March.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	...18th "
					Tuesday 3 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5016	1200	A. C. Loggin	...21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4182	800	E. Crewe	...25th March.
†	SIAM	3350	500	H. T. Weigheli	1st April.
B. L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	...8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	600	T. F. Creery	...15th "
					Tuesday 2 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jophson	...18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1200	M. de Horne	...22nd April.
†	SIAM	3350	500	H. T. Weighell	...29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6298	1500	A. W. Adamson	... 6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

2nd March	19th April
6th April	3rd May
17th "	

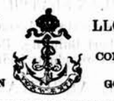
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	...C. Bechtinger..	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	...F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	....C. Bechtinger...	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	...G. Nicolich	4,233	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	..R. Deperis....	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	..A. Mitis.....	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	...Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 171

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	...Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	..A. Mitis.....	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	...3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	...1st April.
ARMENIA	...3,305	W.C. Hines, R.N. R.	...10th "
PERSIA	...3,647	R. Hutchison	...18th May.
HISPANIA	...3,380	S. Abrey	...3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	....E. Halley..	3190	About 22nd March

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing break of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against Death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Gratuitous information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of Eastern Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" each, consisting of all the Interesting of the previous week's Home News, Army Orders, &c. Yearly Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Single Copies, No. 17 per Copy. Including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th March, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 11th March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder 'Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA, 6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 13th March.

For particulars regarding Freights Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1893.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL, subject to SAFE ARRIVAL:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
PETERS	...Jacobs.....	600	31st of March.
SAFA RI	... Ansthausen..	1,500	15th of April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 7th March, 1893.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS, Spinners and Manufacturers, THE MILLS, DARLINGTON, Established 1752, supply High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER, Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેઇખ્આદમ એન્ડ કું.,
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Millers Carriers and Weavers' Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

THE KARACHI CLOTH MARKET COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL, Rs. 1,25,000.

Divided into 1250 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above Rs. 1,25,000 the sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been subscribed by the Directors, and (their friends and will be alloted in full.)

The balance of the Rs. 1,25,000 Share Capital, viz., 1,00,000, is now offered for Subscription at

The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 20 on Application.
Rs. 20 on Allotment.

Further calls not to exceed Rs. 20; each call to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS:—

H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Esquire; Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co.

W. PARFITT, Esquire; Messrs. A. McHinch & Co.

N. N. POCHAJI, Esquire; Director, Karachi Steam Lighterage Coy., Ld.

JOOHARMAL PARAKH, Esquire; Messrs. Savairam Tunsookhdas.

SHIVANDAS NAUMAL PANJUMAL, Esq., Broker, Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

BANKERS:—

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITOR:—

E. LEGGETT, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:—

Messrs. JAMES CURRIE & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY, is formed to purchase the following Lands, Messuages and Premises situate in the Bunder quarter of the City of Karachi:—

A.—Plot No. 2 in the Map, marked Sheet C., No. 4, containing 3,559 square yards or thereabouts, held on a lease for 99 years, commencing from the 3rd January 1863, at an annual rental of Rs. 40-6-0 only.

B.—Plot No. 56 in the Map, marked Sheet C., No. 4, containing 246 square yards or thereabouts, held on a freehold Sanad.

At a cost of Rs. 10 per square yard, all the buildings thereon to be paid for at the price fixed by valuators, to be appointed by the present owner and the Company.

And to erect thereon premises suitable for the purposes of a Cloth Market with quarters for the accommodation of those engaged in the cloth trade in the market.

The trade is conducted at present in small shops, in cramped lanes, in the native City, where Dealers experience great inconvenience owing to the absence of suitable accommodation.

The want of a Cloth Market has long been experienced in Karachi, and but for the difficulty of obtaining a convenient site the erection of one would not have been so long postponed.

This difficulty has now been overcome, and located as the proposed Market will be in what is practically the centre of the business quarter of the City of Karachi and in the immediate proximity of the Import Yard, the Goods Railway Station, Bank of Bombay, the Custom House and the Native City, it cannot fail to be popular.

That the Cloth trade of Karachi is developing and warrants the construction of a commodious Market is shown by the following statistics taken from the Chamber of Commerce Annual Reports for the past ten years:—

Expressed in Rupees.	Coasting Trade.			
	Foreign Trade.	European Manufacture.	Indian Manufacture.	Total Rupees.
1882	21,71,607	87,89,482	14,23,883	1,23,84,746
1883	20,61,497	92,43,679	12,47,397	1,25,51,173
1884	29,99,976	1,05,33,542	14,43,643	1,50,77,161
1885	51,30,649	1,02,01,488	16,18,755	1,69,51,892
1886	70,78,865	1,04,89,458	17,39,377	1,93,07,700
1887	1,26,24,358	1,04,72,469	16,24,581	2,47,21,408
1888	1,60,41,921	84,77,201	17,16,799	2,62,34,921
1889	1,73,02,938	98,85,347	21,62,620	2,92,50,905
1890	1,67,95,599	83,12,534	24,05,548	2,77,13,591
1891	1,55,46,820	99,26,408	28,18,401	2,82,91,629

The proposed Market will contain 101 shops; the average dimensions of which may be taken at—

Ground Flour.	Upper Flour.
10'—3" + 13'	10'—3" + 9'

The average size of the shops now occupied by the trade is 10ft. + 12ft.

It is also proposed to erect in the Market hydraulic presses for the convenience of the cloth dealers.

A limited number of quarters will be constructed to be rented to men engaged in the trade in the Market.

The office accommodation on the upper storey of the premises now standing on plot No. 2 will not be disturbed.

The plans and estimates of the proposed buildings have been scrutinized by James Strachan, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Engineer to the Karachi Municipality, and the cost has been estimated at Rs. 61,104.

The capital of the Company will be absorbed approximately thus:—

Land 3,805, square yards at Rs. 10 per square yard	=	Rs. 38,050
Buildings (to be taken over at a valuation)	=	,, 20,000
New Buildings	=	,, 61,104
Expenses and Contingencies	=	,, 1,250
Reserve	=	,, 4,596
		Rs. 1,25,000

The present average rental paid by dealers for their very indifferent accommodation is Rs. 30 per month, and it is considered safe to estimate that the average rental for the Market shops will be Rs. 15 per month, and that the quarters will be at once occupied at Rs. 3 per month.

A mercantile firm in Karachi has agreed to lease the office premises above mentioned on the upper storey of the buildings on plot No. 2 at Rs. 40 per month for a term of 10 years.

Assuming that only half the number of shops in the Market are at first occupied the result on these figures and allowing for ground rent, taxes, repairs, watching, lighting, insurance, administration and contingencies, is estimated at about 6 per rent, When, however, the shops are all occupied the return will probably be over 12 per cent.

The following contracts are to be entered into:—

A deed of sale from the present owner of the lands, &c., above described, to the Company.

A lease from the Company to the Lessee of the office premises on plot No. 2.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above mentioned contracts, together with the plans and estimates for the new buildings, may be seen and further information obtained at the offices of the Bankers and Solicitor to the Company.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying forms, and should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit, and if paid by cheque, then payable to the order of the National Bank of India, Limited.

Subscription Lists will open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, and close on or before SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

Should no allotment be made, the amount deposited will be returned in full; in case of a partial allotment, the surplus of the deposit will be appropriated for or towards the payments due on allotment, any remainder being refunded to the applicant.

In case the deposit being insufficient to cover the amount due on application and allotment the balance required must be paid forthwith.

Karachi, 1st March, 1893.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

SCIENTIFIC REQUISITES,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Special Quotations to Large Consumers.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 0
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 ,, ... Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 ,, ... ,, 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } ,, 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

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DAPPTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the said Thuckers Kullianjee Khimjee and Rattonsey Khimjee.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 4081 OF 1892.

The ASSESSOR and COLLECTOR of Bombay Municipality.....Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAIK AHMED FAKRUDIN.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 16th Day of March, 1892, it was ordered that the defendant Shaik Ahmed Fakrudin should pay at the Office of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay, Rs. 147-12-2, by monthly two equal instalments.
And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of January, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title, and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Doongree Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2175 square feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3,673, and Street Nos. 22, 23, but which is now in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as no revenue is payable to Government in respect thereof, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property Ward No. 3672, belonging to Mr. Ganji Nathu, on the east by the property Ward No. 3816, belonging to Mr. Joseph Samuel Dhokalkar, on the South by a passage and on the west by a passage, and which said premises belong to Shaik Ahmed Fakrudin.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1893, at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant abovenamed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof, as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.
Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forth with when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 10th Day of March, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, AND BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY
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The remaining 50 horses on account and risk of H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore will be resumed TO-DAY at 3 p.m., at the Government Remount Stables, Churni Road.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 11, 1893.

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AUCTION SALE OF COPRA.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of Veerjee Peraj, and by order of Messrs. Chutoorbhooj Lalljee & Co.—
75 robbins of copra.
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Bombay, March 11, 1893.

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Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1893.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.
A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 10th January, 1893.

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I am ever grateful and indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
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(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with her's in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
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Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

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1 PATENT KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
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Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—½ p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected,
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6
4 " " " 8 or 9 Months.
4½ " " "
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Re. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Singles, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. H. Hoey. Rs. 1-4, postage Annas 4.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK N°75380

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *antiseptic tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Scrofula*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 1, containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescence from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the genito-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *febrile, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement, from the profession and scientific men."
Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BRO

K AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs. Rs. 25	Rs.
	0,000	300	300 9 pr. ct.	1,000
	0,000	500	all 9 pr. ct.	1,020
	10,000	200	all	990
BANK				
	100,000	410	all 5 pr. ct.	110
arter B	40,000	420	420 7 pr. ct.	420
ongkong				
& Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all 61 6 pr. ct.	61
National Bank of India	40,000	425	412½ 6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Shares	—	—	— —	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Yearly.		Re.
Akbar	1,250	75	1,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	500 all 18 pr. ct.	450 840
Apollo	200	100	200
Bellary	167	1,000 Nil. 40	340
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ltd	550	250 250	300
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ltd	1,000	135 135 Rs. 10	120
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	600	200 200	120
Colabs	600	200 all 16	220
East India	250	1,000 1,000	240
English Press and Manfg.	400	250 — 130	120
Fort	515	2,500 2,500 Rs. 35	375
French	300	500 all 100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500 500 50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400 all 50	127½
Khangsaum	240	450 450 321	425
Mahamadpura Cotton Ginning and P. Co., Ld.	2000	500 500 63	87
Mercantile	1,000	125 125 7½ pr. ct.	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400 Rs. 20 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250 all Rs. 32	270
New Berar	1,200	500 500 Rs. 55	590
New Indian	1,000	125 125 Rs. 4	125
Prince of Wales	100	500 500 Rs25 dv	405
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500 75 20	48
Sassoon	200	500 500 20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000 , 00 25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000 750 35	500 w
Borah Woollen Mills	1,200	250 250 35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200 all 75	235
Vakhatsee		1,000 100 Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	60	1,500 1,000 90		1,400
Alliance	1,500	00 all Rs. 90		495
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100 9		88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	all 9 per ct.		330
Bombay United	900	1,000 1,000 25		640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500 500 20		370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000 1,000 —		325non.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000 1,000 30		400
Central India	1,000	500 500 40		1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000 1,000 Nil		550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000 1,000 Rs 50		1,025
Connaught	600	500 500 10 pr. ct.		710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700 — 12½		645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000 1, Rs. 30		470
Dawi Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100 100 50		440
David Mill	1,400	500 500 Rs. 30		625
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000 1,000 30		730
Empress	2,100	500 500 10 pr. ct.		695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000 1,000 Rs. 30		515
Hindusan	875	1,000 1,000 Rs. 5		680
Hingunghat	700	500 500 40		680
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500 500 Rs. 5	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000 1,000 —		1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500 500 —		300
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000 1,000 Rs.		1,070
James Greaves	2,150	500 500 10 pr. ct.		610
Jaffer Alli	800	500 500 Nil.		340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250 250 12½		210
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000 1,000 40		885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000 1,000 Rs. 20		800 x
Khandelah	750	1,000 1,000 30		690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250 250 Nil		720
Khatao Mukunjee	1,000	1,000 1,000 Rs. 30		645
Leopold	3,500	100 100 15 pr. ct.		180
Land Rec'g Mfg	645	1,000 1,000 35		650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000 1,000 50		985
Madras United	350	1,000 1,000 500		2,400
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000 1,000 Nil		450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500 500 15 pr. ct.		4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000 1,000 Rs. 70		1,335
Mazagon	5,000	0 250 6		152
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000 1,000 70		1,370
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108 100 12 pr. ct.		103
Madura Mills	1,778	100 100 Nil.		90
National	500	1,000 1,000 Nil.		130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000 1,000 Rs. 20		475
Oriental	5,725	625 625 Rs. 15		455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	(1,000 1,000 Rs. 50		1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000 1,000 Rs. 30		630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000 1,000 Rs.35		1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000 1,000 5		1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000 1,000 1yr. rs. 60		540
Soonderias	750	4,000 1,000 Rs. 4		125
Southern India	1,000	500 500 Nil.		170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250 250 12½		215
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250 250 12½		225
Star of India	1,000	1,000 1,000 20		350
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500 500 Rs. 15		480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000 1,00 60		690
Vanishanker Kanker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500 900 15		600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000 1,000 25		250
Western India	1,200	1,000 1,000 Rs. 30		680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000 1,000 —		1,000
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000 1,000 —		605

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Last Dividend.		
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200 10	270
Do. do.		7.50	50	13½ 74	120
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50 12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100 10	90
Bapty Brothers		5,555	200	135 6	90
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited		1,250	100	all Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance		500	2,500	1,000 75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,900	2,500	1,500 270	4,275
Do. New Issue on bay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		500	375	625 67½	1070
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		[1,250	100	100 ex div 2 80	w d
Bombay Flour Mills		400	500	500 3 pr. ct.	530
Deccan Ice Co.		[1,000	500	500 Rs. 25	885
Deccan Paper Mills		1,170	100	100 4 pr. ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India		1,000	1,000	500 5 pr. ct.	385
Flour Mills		1,500	200	200 Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70 —	70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Aeon		5,000	100	10 10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100 10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175 div 23½	308
Karrachee Landing		500	500	300 30	190
Maharanee Loo Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100 Nil.	31
Marine & Co., Ld.		1,000	100	100 Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100 9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200 —	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50 12 pr. ct.	195
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20 8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100 6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000 20	455
Prince of Wales Flour Mills		250	5,000	1,000 N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100 — 9	10
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100 5 pr. ct.	73
	Pref.	1,000	100	100 10 pr. ct.	20
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all 60	190
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100 10	875
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25	98

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—		£100	all 5 p.c.	2,403
B. B. & C. I. R. ew			£15		
Shares	—		£ 15	— do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16-9
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	" 320
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 26 nom.
Bar Gold, English	" 26
Bar Australian	" 25-14
Bar Bombay	" 25-14
Bar Pekin	" 25-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105½
Four-and-a-half per cent	101
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872	no n.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104½
New Loan	104½

EXCHANGE

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 2d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 1-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		1s. 2 2-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 2 2-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do. Credits	3 Do.	do.	1s. 2 2-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 2 13-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2½d.
France	3 Do.	do.	1/35
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1/36½
Calcutta	At sight		180 1-32
Do.	60 days	do.	180
Madras	At sight		180 3-32
Do.	30 days	do.	180
China	60 days	do.	218

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockley's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.

Mr. Damodar Ameshi Adhia's Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6 p.m.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, a Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Albion (s), from Bangkok; Idar (s), Cardiff; Dacapo, Mauritius; H M S Marathon, Trincomalee; Mombasa (s), Calcutta; Kentigern (s), Rangoon; and Halewood, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Siara Ventana, for Rangoon; Ramore Head (s), Antwerp; Nowahera (s), Calcutta, &c.; Johannisberger (s), Calcutta; and Iran (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile and Shannon entered, and the s.s. Mobile left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum, Lorderne, and barque Dacapo entered, and the s.s. Juba and Thames left the dock yesterday.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 13th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Sunday, the 12th instant.

PRASTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the local Prasthana Samaj commences from this evening, and will be celebrated daily during the whole of next week.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare will preside at the prize-distribution in connection with the above Samaj, which takes place to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Zaoba Mundir, Pallow Road.

ARRIVAL.—Her Highness the Rancesaheba Jamnabai of Baroda arrived in Bombay yesterday from Bhownagar in one of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., with two hundred followers, and has taken up her residence at Walkeshwar.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S CONCERT.—Herr Carl Walther, we are glad to say, has decided to give his next concert on Monday evening, 20th March, in the Fort. It is to be hoped he will choose the Town Hall to give it in, as its accoustic properties are well adapted to that purpose.

MISSING BOY.—Rajaram Gungaram, residing at Tamarind Lane, reported to the police that his son, named Gungaram, aged twelve years, left home on the 31st ultimo to go to school at Lower Colaba, and had not since returned. There were no ornaments on his person.

THEFT AT HAJARI MOHALLA.—Shaikh Jaffer Shaikh Ghulam Hossein reported to the police that during his absence, on the afternoon of the 9th instant, some one entered his room in the house, at Hajari Mohalla, and stole away a silver ornament and some currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 160.

MISSING GIRL.—Baboo Gubboo, residing at Haines Road, reported to the police that, on Thursday, at 5 a.m., his daughter, named Changoona, left home, saying that she was going to her aunt at Heeramaneck Mill. She had not gone there, and was missing. The girl had on her person ornaments, valued at Rs. 9.

THEFT IN A HINDOO TEMPLE.—Dayalchand Moolakchand, a clerk in charge of the Jain Temple at Love Lane, Byculla, reported to the police the theft of a gold tray to hold flowers before the idol in the temple, valued at Rs. 550, and weighing about 22 tolas. The precincts of the temple last saw the tray at noon, on Thursday. He secured it in the iron-barred enclosure of the idol under pad-lock, but subsequently, at 5-30 p.m., the lock was found tampered with, and the tray missing.

THE CHARGE OF FORGING ENDORSEMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Superintendent Browin charged A. F. Gregory with forging endorsements on valuable securities, viz., Government promissory loans, belongiog to Senapati Mudliar, came on for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The accused behaved very strangely in court, and spoke incoherently. The Magistrate said that the accused should be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination in order to ascertain the state of his mind. The case was, therefore, adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5 p. m., the following programme :—

Overture	Silvana ..... Weber.
Selection	Olivette ..... Audran.
Song	The Last Chord ..... Sullivan.
Quadrille	Lieder.
Valse	Sweet Marjorie ..... Aigrette.
Galop	The Planters ..... Fricko.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—Yesterday evening Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry, at Mahim touching the death of Dhonda Vishnu, a grocer, aged fifty-five years. On Wednesday morning the deceased, sitting on the road near his shop, at Mahim Bazaar, was rubbing some lumps of gunpowder with his hands to break them. While doing so the powder exploded and he was burnt all over the face, chest, and hands. There were fireworks in the shop, and some of them ignited by the explosion. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but he was brought back home because he was very seriously ill. He died yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by burns which he had received by an explosion of gunpowder, which occurred while he was rubbing up lumps of gunpowder with his hands.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of February, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line Down		2	C495556
Green " "		1½	C550042
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow " Up		2	C355839
Blue " Down		2	C049229
Special " "		1½	C910223
" " "		1½	C907241
Yellow " "		1½	C548164
" " "		1½	C547899
Special " "		1	J128096
" " Up		1	H601711
" " "		1	H567344
Yellow " Down		1	F617899
Brown " Up		1	E437490
Red " Down		1	D245647
Special " Up		½	D263581
" " "		½	C210559
Red " "		½	C106824

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMABAY.

* Captn and Mrs Lambert, Calcutta
* Captn Burrowes, R A,
* Mr R H Heath, Mhow
* Mr W K Stent, Calcutta
Mr W Powell, Dohad
Mr E H Fourneare, do
Sister-in-Captn and Mrs Wade Brown, Karachi
* Captn Wickham, do
Lieut A A Fisher, Benares
Mr and Mrs La Roche, Ahmedabad
The two Misses La Roche, Ahmedabad
Mr H Drummond, Gaya
Rev Simpson, Yokohama
Rev A Jackson, do
Lt-Col and Mrs E Ball, do
Mr and Mrs J Snasdell, Canada
Mr P V Bendall, London
* Mr Lo Marchand, do
* Miss A Le Marchand, do
* Mrs K Stent, do
* Miss Heath, do
* Mr and Mrs Aitkinson, London
Captn Astley, Aden
Mr F A Whitlock, Calcutta
Lieut G B Relf, R I M
Mr C C Edwardes, Madras
Mr and Mrs E Thompson, Calcutta
Misses Livesay, do
* Mr J Cavanagh, do
* Captn E Penrose, I S C, Deoli
Mr W S Marshall, Nagpore
*Col and Mrs Chamberlain, Punjab
Mrs R Astley, Delhi
Captn and Mrs Lampen, Benares
Mrs G Belk, Calcutta
Lieut and Mrs Dunsford, Allahabad
Mrs C Davies, C P
Mr H C Davidson, Rutnagiri
Mr and Mrs A Simson, Calcutta
Mrs A Anderson, do
Mrs Davidson, do
Mr J B Chernside, Jabalpore
Mr and Mrs A E Rose, ICS, Punjab
Punjab
Mr and Mrs Punjab
Punjab
Punjab

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PRIVATE TUITION given in English, French and German by a Gentleman who has passed his examinations at the Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Excellent references. Apply 'Nemo,' care of this Paper.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSOR BHIKHAJEE BHAGWAGAR will give a MAGIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the VICTORIA THEATRE, Grant Road, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next.

OLD POT STILL IRISH WHISKY.—Pure Malt ever imported, guaranteed 7 years old, buy no other, Rs. 27 per doz.—HYIM and DAVID, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

HAM.—Small pieces of about 6 lbs. each. Whole at As. 15 per lb.; in Cut Re. 1 per lb. Cooked Ham, at Re. 2 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—District TONGA and pair white PONIES, well matched pair, both Tonga and Ponies strong and serviceable. Price Rs. 350. Apply to "W. B.," care of this Paper.

LADY-TYPISTS' CLASS.—SEPARATE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, under a European Lady-Typist with two years' London Experience, late of the London Head Typewriting Office. For particulars and terms apply to the BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

WALERS.—Grand AUCTION SALE, Pick of the Batch and last of lot, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 3 P.M., at Government Remount Stables, behind Churni Road.

BONA FIDE SALE of the late Mr. F. CHALK'S Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, English Victoria, Horse, etc., to be SOLD by order of the Administrator-General at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 1 P.M., Garden at 8 A.M., Property on view.

TO BE HIRED—A fine Office SIGRAM, monthly or any time. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE BATLIWALLA, Bora Bazar Street, near Jijibhoy Dadabhoy's House, in Shapurjee Sukhia's House, 1st floor, Fort.

CENTRAL HOTEL, opposite Bombay Club, Rampart Row.—Re-decorated and newly furnished throughout in the best style. Under personal English management. First Class Cuisine made a specialty. Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Monthly Residents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Detached Bungalows for families. Single ladies and Gentlemen can now have Private Sitting Rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

TO LET.—An UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from April next. Apply to Mr. EDULJI RUSTAMJEE REPORTER, Indo-China Mill Office, Rampart Row.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, FURNISHED, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for April, May and June, healthy and cool. Rent Moderate. Apply to No. "33," care of this Paper.

LONAULI.—TO LET, a large well-furnished BUNGALOW, suitable for two Families. Apply to J. KILLEN, H. M's. I. M. Dockyard.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of. Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinder the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDEONS with 8 Bells, Rs. 25. Also new Reform Accordeons of all kinds and of all sizes, Rs. 6 to Rs. 50. Rich in tone.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. 3 months' term, speed classes in both. 13, Church Gate Street.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Lady Dressers, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6, and Branch at Gowalia Tank Road.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had free of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Bombay.

"BUSCH" and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co., Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS.—BULL & Co., of Apollo Bunder, have just unpacked a choice Selection of SILVER-PLATED WARE, most suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards from As. 4 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection Invited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 2 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition. Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay n the Mofussil postage extra.

GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE THIRD of the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, for 1892-93, will be DELIVERED by Prof. C. V. MULLER, B.A., in the UNIVERSITY Lecture Room (Library Building) on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"The Union of England, and the blending of the various tribes. Appearance of the Danes."

The Lecture is open to the Public.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th March, 1893.

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Simple or combined cylinder, and bifocal lenses, can be cut to any formula, at our own Factory, in a few days.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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For Particulars see Advertisements and Posters.

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MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

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AGENTS WANTED

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

A BETTER demand for Cotton both from shippers and the local Mills set in at the beginning of this week, and an advance in prices, which continued for several days, took place; but the increased activity in this staple has not been sustained in either direction, and a portion of the previous rise has latterly been lost. In the earlier portion of the period now under notice the Seed market became firm in tone, and a material advance in the price of Linseed was established; but business remained upon only a moderate scale, and has meantime contracted again, while the feeling has become quiet. Wheat has been steady at previous rates, but with only a small business passing from day to-day. Exchange has become weak in sympathy with Silver, and closing quotations this evening are 1-16d. lower than those of last Friday evening for Bank Bills, and 1-32d. less for Credits. Government Paper, after receding ¼ per cent. in Fours, has rallied, and closes 1-16 per cent. above the rate quoted in our last report. Freights close rather weaker; but, on the whole, there has been no change this week. The supply of tonnage both ready and prospective is in excess of actual and probable requirements. The native holidays being over, rather more activity has prevailed in Imports, and prices of staple goods are well maintained in view of the continued firmness in Manchester, though not appreciably higher.

MONEY.—It was not likely that during the more or less of a holiday week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday there would have been much movement either way in the Presidency Bank's demand for Money, and accordingly the figures given in the Return showed that an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of 18½ lakhs, making the balance stand at 151½ lakhs had been due to other causes. There had again been withdrawals, though to the greatly reduced extent, compared with the two previous weeks, of 10½ lakhs, from Private Deposits; but, on the other hand, there had been a slight decrease in Loans, and a sensible diminution in Bills Discounted, thus making a net increase in trade requirements of about 7½ lakhs, which, together with increased balances with other Banks, less accessions to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, would have resulted in a decrease of some 12½ lakhs on the balance, but for the realization of Government Securities to the amount of 30½ lakhs. No further change was made at the board meeting yesterday, and the Bank's minimum rate remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday morning with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, and rates remained at that level throughout the day, with but little enquiry from remitters; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 13-16d. for March delivery, at which also little business transpired, and the market closed quiet. 1s. 2 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand were first quoted for Bank remittance on Monday morning in a quiet market, without any enquiry, and before long, 1s. 2⅞d. and 1s. 2 21-32d., respectively, became the rates, at which also there was no demand from remitters. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2 13-16d. for March-April delivery, at which also, only a very moderate business was passing, and the market closed quiet. On Tuesday the market opened quiet again at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day, with a very limited enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 13-16d. ready and forward, and, before long, 1s. 2 25-32d. became the rate, in two directions, for March delivery, and at which we heard of a moderate business being done. The feeling was easy at opening on the following day at 1s. 2⅞d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, in one direction, and the rate soon became 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅝, respectively; while for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. for ready and forward delivery, with only a very moderate business passing. Yesterday the market opened quiet at 1s. 2⅞d. both for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, for near delivery, and at 1s. 2 21-32d. forward for the same, at which rates a moderate amount was taken; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. throughout the day, with only a limited business passing. To-day 1s. 2⅞d. for ready Telegraphic and Demand was quoted at opening in a quiet market, and 1-32d. higher from the 15th April, at which latter rate a little business was done; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. or ready and forward delivery, with only a moderate supply of Bills coming out. For the mail 1s. 2⅞d. was said to have been done in Credits to a small extent and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank	d/d	1s. 2 5/8d.
Do.	T/T	1s. 2 5/8d.
Do.	3 m/s	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2 13-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2⅞d.
Francs	3 do.	1/55/64
Do.	6 do.	1/56/64

GOVERNMENT PAPER was dull at the close of last week; and rates for Fours receded a little, say to 105½ for Money and 105 for Account, which were the closing quotations on Saturday evening. On Monday the market was weak again at a further decline in rates for Fours, 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account having at one time been quoted, though, at the close, there was some little improvement, quotations leaving off 1-16 per cent. higher than the above. A farther decline of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Fours on Tuesday, the tone of the market having been quiet but steady at the reduction, closing rates having been 104¾ for money, and 104¾ for Account, with 4½ per Cents still called 101, nominal. On the following day, rates for Fours improved to the extent of ¼ per cent. in both positions, the market having been steady at 104¾ for money, and 104¾ for Account; but a portion of this advance was lost before the close, and the cash price left off at 104 13-16. Yesterday the market was steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent on Wednesday evening's quotations for Fours, the feeling at closing having been firm at 104¾ and 104¾ for Money and Account, respectively. The statement that there will be no Rupee Loan in India this year has made the market firm to-day, and rates for Fours have advanced materially, closing at 105 5-16 for Money and 105 3-16 for Account; 101 being still named for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 116½. Port Trust Bonds also are unaltered, at 104½.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole, though on one or two days there was more life in the market, and prices of Cotton Mill shares moved about equally in buyers' and sellers' favour; while in the case of Press Scrip the movement was almost entirely downward. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we report an advance of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough, Leopold, Manockji Petit, Southern Mahratta, and Western India; of Rs. 7½ on Mazagon; of Rs. 10 in Central India; and of Rs. 20 in Connaught, and Presidency. On the other hand, a decline is shown of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Jewraj Balloo, New Great Eastern, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in Star of India; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 20 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 25 in Mahs Lukshmi. In Press shares, Albert, of Kurrachee, have declined Rs 10; Colaba Rs. 5; Prince of Wales, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 1½; while Munmar have advanced Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Port Canning have advanced Rs. 10; Bombay-Burma Trading, Rs. 75 in the first issue, and Rs. 40 on the others. Treacher and Co., Rs. 3 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—In consequence of the continued firmness at Manchester, and the comparative smallness of supplies here, dealers are firmly maintaining current rates, notwithstanding that the up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* is very intermittent and limited. Rates generally are much the same as before. Supplies of *Bleached Goods* on the spot are comparatively very small, and hence dealers are maintaining a firm attitude in face of a small up-country demand. In *Dyed, Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has been done, and prices are generally the same as before. *Woollen made Goods* are without change. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at 4,000 packages; and *Local Goods* at 1,800 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist*; but the market has remained steady in tone at previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 6,100 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 220½. China buyers here are purchasing 10s. and 12s. at fully market values, but neglect 16s. and 20s. Calcutta has latterly purchased a few lots of 21s. and 22s. The sales for the week here are put down at 2,500 bales, and the market closed active at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...	No. 6s	Mule, As.	5½	to 6½	per lb.
,,	...	...	,, 8s	,, ,,	5½ ,, 5⅝	,,
,,	...	...	,, 10s	,, ,,	5½ ,, 6½	,,
,,	...	...	,, 12s	,, ,,	5½ ,, 6½	,,
,,	...	...	,, 16s	,, ,,	6½ ,, 6⅞	,,
,,	...	...	,, 20s	,, ,,	6⅞ ,, 7⅛	,,
,,	...	...	,, 24s	,, ,,	7½ ,, 7½	,,
,,	...	...	,, 30s	,, ,,	7¼ ,, 8	,,
,,	...	...	,, 40s	,, ,,	8¼ ,, 9½	,,

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* during the past week in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a small extent, and prices have declined 4 annas per cwt. the tone of the market being quiet. *Iron* has also declined in value to the same extent, and is quiet at the fall, with only a small business passing.

COAL is dull. A few sales have been reported during the week of Powell's and Davison's West Hartley, ready, at Rs. 15½ and Rs. 15-5-8 per ton, respectively, but of no importance; and forward, sellers are asking 4 to 8 annas more than the above prices; but buyers do not meet them. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15 per ton.	nominal.
West do.	,, 15½ ,,	
Australian	,, 13 ,,	nominal.
Cardiff	,, 16 ,,	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained quiet in tone to the end of last week, with nothing whatever doing for export, and local consumers buying very sparingly, prices remaining on the previous level; but on Monday a much better demand set in, especially from shippers, and a considerable business was done, in a steady market, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in rates. During the next two days a further rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy was established, but the enquiry from shippers fell off, and yesterday a portion of the previous advance was lost, though the feeling was still steady on the whole. Exporters' purchases for the week sum up about 4,000 bales of ready new Oomra descriptions, and Bengals; while the Mills have taken some 6,500 bales, consisting mainly of new Oomras, Bengals, Broach, and Mowa, and a little old Oomra kinds. This evening the market closed firm, with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 38,000 bales, compared with 41,000 bales in the week preceding, and 53,500 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the increase in this season's receipts of new Cotton as against those in 1891-92 in the same period have become reduced to 76,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. per lb.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs.	271-32.
Do. Good ,,	,,	265-4 27-32.
Bengal Fine	,,	241-4 15-32.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,,	229-4 3-32.
Do. Good ,,	,,	209-3 4.
Dhollera Fine (May)	,,	250-4 5-8.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,,	229-4 7-16.
Do. Good ,,	,,	224-4 5-32.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	,,	227-4 7-32.
Oomra ,, (March)	,,	241-4 15-32.
Belatee, Fine	,,	242-4 id.
Do. Fully Good	,,	232-4 5-16.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	,,	241-4 15-32.
Westerns ,, ,,	,,	234-4 11-32.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	166,500	159,000
Berar	140,000	154,500
Barsi and Nuggur	43,000	33,500
Bengals	132,000	64,500
Hingunghat	7,500	1,500
Persian and Sind	16,500	11,000
Dhollera	18,000	17,000
Broach	12,500	19,000
	536,000	460,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	33,327	56,233	105,932
From 1st Jan. to 9th March	338,212	116,991	672,101
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	20,078	33,619	35,493
From 1st Jan. to 9th March	162,227	146,747	257,877
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	4,375	10,397	3,323
From 1st Jan. to 9th March	31,661	45,203	25,239

WHEAT.—There has been no movement whatever in this market since last Friday, the feeling having remained steady, and prices all unchanged, with only a small business passing from day to day.

SEEDS were firm at the close of last, and the beginning of the present, week, though with, at most, only a moderate business doing; and latterly the tone of the market has become quiet, with transactions upon a small scale. Prices generally have not moved; but *Linseed* advanced in value 2 annas per cwt. last Saturday, and again 5 annas per cwt. during the first two days of this week; but yesterday a part of this advance was lost. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-6	to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-10-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 7-5-0 to ,, 7-6-0	,,
,, ,, Red	,, 6-12-0 to ,, 6-14-0	,,
Gingelly White	,, 44-8-0 to ,, 46-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	,, 41-0-0 to ,, 43-8-0	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	105,461	227,580	81,250
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th March	932,430	1,365,506	1,172,510
Linseed for the week	194,252	190,238	187,928
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th March	700,401	710,877	820,750
Rapeseed for the week	41,103	19,315	43,121
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th March	240,573	61,345	169,243
Gingellyseed for the week	85,486	44,317	65,350
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th March	689,345	616,425	664,127

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	77,330	144,957	57,616
do. from 1st January to 9th March	813,436	1,703,591	1,148,162
Linseed for the week	39,429	31,141	124,919
do. from 1st January to 9th March	441,992	483,389	609,160
Rapeseed for the week	14,503	3,075	2,012
do. from 1st January to 9th March	265,480	20,737	166,491
Gingellyseed for the week	124,773	46,438	42,262
do. from 1st January to 9th March	569,628	426,346	373,957

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera 4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 98⅛ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes 98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 103⅛ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 93⅜
Bar Silver 38 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £27,000,000; unchanged public deposits, £9,100,000, increase, £400,000; other deposits, £27,300,000; decrease, £1,000,000; other securities, £24,600,000; decrease, £1,000,000; notes and gold, £18,900,000; Increase, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 52 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 10.

The French mail steamer Salazie arrived from Aden.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left Suez for Bombay on the 8th instant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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EGRAMS.

[TS TELEGRAMS.]

ME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladnced that the Second Reading of his Bill would be deferred until the 16th

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

he House of Commons last night, in the course the debate on the Army Estimates, Viscount Wolmer, referring to the Report of the Wantage Committee, moved that the present military system failed to secure economy, efficiency, and defence.

The motion was negatived after a long debate in which Sir George Chesney, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir Charles Dilke supported, and the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope opposed, the measure.

The Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, stated that it would entail an outlay of £2,000,000 to give full effect to the recommendations of the Report.

THE INDIAN PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The Government will shortly introduce a Bill in the House of Lords to abolish the Presidency Commands in India, "which are maintained to the prejudice of the Indian Army."

A PARNELLITE CONVENTION.

A Parnellite Convention was held in Dublin yesterday, at which a Resolution was passed that no settlement of the Irish question would be complete without an unconditional amnesty to all Irish political prisoners in English gaols, and also demanding an extensive amendment of the financial portion of the Home Rule Bill.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, last night, said he was unable to promise a Bill on the Opium question during the present session.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' COMMISSION.

The report of the Evicted Tenants' Commission recommends the appointment of a Land Commission to settle the disputes between the landlords and the evicted with power to make advances for arrears and the purchase of holdings.

THE SEVENTH DRAGOONS.

The Seventh Dragoon Guards have arrived at Cairo.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, MARCH 9.

A sensation was caused at the Panama trial today, when M. Baihaut fully admitted his guilt, and asked his country's pardon.

AMERICA AND HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9.

President Cleveland has withdrawn the Bill for the annexation of Hawaii.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with homeward Indian mails of the 4th instant arrived here at 10 p. m. yesterday.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p. m. yesterday.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Three hundred and forty-five guns had been surrendered up to the 6th, and the Wankattie post has been withdrawn as the village has paid in full. The Mantok post has driven the Chins out of the valley on the plains side, and the headman and villagers have come in and settled at Kosat.

KACHIN NEWS.

Captain Marrett returned to Bhamo on the 8th, and reported that Manhang was taken and burnt without opposition on the 28th ultimo. A permanent resident guard, one native officer, three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-five sepoys will be located in future at Srinagar. A guard will be chosen from the Jullunder, Ferozpore, Sialkote, or Jhelum Regiments and be relieved every six months. The 27th P. I. furnishes the first guard.

TRANSFER OF CIVIL POWER TO MILITARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Acting upon the principle that where military works preponderate over civil, that superintending authority be vested in the former, all the civil works in Baluchistan are to be handed over to the Military Works Department. Mr. Craig, Public Works Department Superintending Engineer, therefore, goes to Burma in a similar capacity ; and amongst other officers, Mr. Hoernle is posted to Assam and Mr. Roden and Lieutenant Burn, R. E., to the Central Provinces. On the other hand as military works in Burma are few in number they will be entrusted in future to the Public Works Department.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

As it now appears likely nitro-glycerine will continue to be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of cordite. The necessary plant for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine will be procured for the cordite factory at Kirkee.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION ON THE SMALL CAUSES COURT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Calcutta Trades' Association, in response to the invitation of the local Government has submitted its opinion on the Presidency Small Cause Court Bill. The Association expresses its great disappointment with this retrograde measure, and one calculated to render the Court more unpopular than ever. As a court for rapid final settlements of simple matters they point to the failure of the Bill to recognise a low pecuniary jurisdiction and deplore the action of the Government in not taking the opinion of those best able to judge this point. They press for the reduction of jurisdiction to one thousand rupees. They regard with utmost disfavour the proposal to admit appeals to the High Court in any suit exceeding in value to one thousand. In regard to the qualifications of the Small Cause Court Judges the Association think that, at least one-third of the judgeships of the Presidency Small Cause Court, including the Chief Judgeship, should be that the nominee is an advocate of the High Court and not simply a barrister. It is also most desirable that the Chief Judge and at least two of his colleagues should be Europeans. They strongly recommend increased salaries for the judgeships in order to attract the best legal talent available. They view with satisfaction the proposal to vest the Judges of the High Court with power to frame rules regulating the procedure as tending materially to facilitate business.

THE VICEROY ON A SHOOTING EXCURSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne will leave Calcutta on the evening of April 3, going straight through Mogul Serai, where their Excellencies' carriage will be detached. H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by the Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major Fenn, Captain Brasier-Creagh, and Mr. Latimer, will proceed to Sutna, and thence into the Rewah jungles, remaining there for ten days. Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Valletort, A.-D.-C., will go from Mogul Serai to Lucknow, where his Excellency will join her Excellency on conclusion of the Rewah shooting excursion. The Viceregal party then proceeds to Simla, halting at Saharanpur for twenty-four hours, and arriving at the summer capital about April 22. The trip to the Kumaon Hills has been abandoned.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. H. KING O'CONNOR.

The funeral of the late Rev. H. King O'Connor took place at Baroda, on Thursday evening, and was attended by all the Civil and Military officers in the station. The deceased was Chaplain of Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance, and the procession was followed by many Freemasons, both European and Native. The body had been removed to St. Mary's Church, at 1 p.m., where the first portion of the funeral service was read by Rev. Dr. Baumann, of the Church Missionary Society, at four o'clock ; after which the funeral procession left for the Chankaghat cemetery, preceded by a firing-party of Volunteers, commanded by Captain Leslie, the deceased having been Honorary Chaplain of the Ghazipur Volunteers. The coffin was laden with wreaths of flowers. After the funeral service the Volunteers fired three volleys.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR THE PUNJAB.

Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, a wealthy contractor of Quetta, has offered Rs. 1,000 towards the fund for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in the Punjab for the relief of sufferers from hydrophobia. Other wealthy Parsis and residents of Quetta have also offered to subscribe.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Home Department—Mr. W. Kaye resigns the Civil Service.

The services of Mr. J. P. Hewett, Deputy Secretary, are replaced at the disposal of Government, North-West Provinces ; Mr. P. G. Melitus officiates as Deputy Secretary.

The services of Surgeon-Captain D. W. Scotland are temporarily placed at the disposal of Government, North-West Provinces.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benerby has been granted furlough for five months.

The services of the Rev. C. H. Richards, Madras, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The Rev. F. B. Sandberg is appointed to be Senior Chaplain and the Revd. K. S. Wood to be Junior Chaplain in Bengal.

Major-General Sir George Stewart White to be Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

Foreign Department—Surgeon-Major Ffrench-Mullen is appointed Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank is appointed Residency Surgeon, Meywar.

Surgeon-Captain R. Shore is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Finance and Commerce Department—Mr. L. C. Pritchard, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, has been granted furlough for one year.

Mr. K. B. Wagle, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is posted to the North-West Provinces.

Military Department—Lieutenant C. H. G. Moore, 26th Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant H. Lowther to be Adjutant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Exham to be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer to the forces in India.

Lieutenant W. C. Viscount-Milton, 4th Oxfordshire Regiment, to be A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

Furlough and leave have been granted to the following officers :—Colonels A. H. Prinseps and C. L. Harvey, Assistant Adjutant-General, eight months each ; Colonel Tytler, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, 3rd Gurkhas, Major G. A. Elliot, Assistant Commissary-General, Major Porter, 28th B. I., Captains H. L. Dawson, 9th Bengal Cavalry, and J. A. Brown, 37th B. I., all one year.

Promotions—Majors Henry Metcalfe Rose and Leonard William Christopher to be Lieutenant-Colonels ; and Captain Robert Ramsay Napier to be Major.

The following Colonels are admitted to Colonel's allowance :—Osmond Barnes, Charles Morris Moberly, George Agustus Way, and Sir Edward Charles Ross, C. I. E.

Public Works Department—Mr. H. H. Gaban has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Lucknow.

Mr. H. W. Bennett, Executive Engineer, officiates as Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras.

THE NEW CALCUTTA BOYS' SCHOOL.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor to-day laid the foundation-stone of the new Calcutta Boys' School founded by the Methodist Institution, intended to be equal to the best scholastic institution in Bengal.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 10.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bombay Lancers—2nd-Lieutenant Crawford, Royal Artillery, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation.

13th Bombay Infantry—Captain Welman, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Vidal, transferred on transfer of office of the Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, to Mahableshwar.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Bowman, Indian Medical Service, is transferred to the Bombay District, attached to the office of Principal Medical Officer for instruction.

Captain Tritton, Indian Staff Corps, is attached to 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers) for duty as officiating Wing Officer.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Lieutenant Larnder is posted to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Hunt is transferred from Mhow for duty with Branch Veterinary Hospital, Kamptee.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination in Persian by the lower standard:—2nd-Lieutenant Phillips, Yorkshire Light Infantary, Probationer, Indian Staff Cotps.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain Woolmer, Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, in which he has recently been promoted.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange of Battalions between the officers named below :—

Durham Light Infantry—Major Wiehe, to 2nd Battalion; and Major Paget to 1st Battalion. Major Paget will proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, travelling at his own expense.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

7th Hussars—Honorary-Lieutenant and Riding-Master Dible, to England, for eight months', on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Captain Wedderburn, 26th Field Battery, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd-Lieutenant Kelley, 55th Field Battery, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Usborne, 72nd Field Battery, to England, on private affairs, from 3rd April to 1st November, 1893.

Royal Engineers (Bombay Sappers and Miners) —Lieutenant Crookshank, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers (1st Battalion)—Major Pevah, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

THE HYDERABEDD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 10.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had not terminated when the Court rose to-night. Witness swore that the statement of Lauchlin and other defence-witnesses against her must have been made under bribe, but could not say who had told her that fact. All their statements were absolutely false. She had never had a fast life, nor flirted with anyone.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, on return from leave, will join the Gilgit Agency as Assistant Political Officer to Colonel Durand.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE KASHMIR DURBAR.

Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Military Secretary to the Kashmir Durbar, is proceeding home on leave ; his post will probably be left vacant during his absence.

MR. JUSTICE HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

It is now likely, the *Pioneer* understands, that the senior local Barrister and not a Civilian, as at first anticipated, will act on the Calcutta High Court Bench when Mr. Justice Hill goes on leave.

DESPATCHES ON THE INDIA COUNCILS ACT AND THE JURY QUESTION.

Two important despatches have reached the Government of India from the Secretary of State this week—one dealing with the legal points which have arisen in connection with the India Councils Act, which will probably give a text for a speech by H. E. the Viceroy at the next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council ; and the second despatch relates to the Jury question, and in it will be found the opinion of her Majesty's Government on the subject, and its publication depends on whether it is to be issued as a parliamentary paper, as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has pressed for the laying of all the papers on the subject before the House. The despatch will doubtless see light in due course.

THE ESCORT OF THE POLITICAL OFFICER AT KURRAM.

It is intended to reduce forthwith the escort to Mr. Merk, in the Kurram Valley, by about one-half, as the continued presence of a force of 1,700 strong is no longer considered necessary in the Valley. Six hundred border militia have been raised, and when these have been armed with Sniders a reduction will take place.

THE KAJURI KACH FORCE.

The Government of India have also had under consideration the withdrawal of the portion of the Kajuri Kach Force in Gomal before the hot weather sets in.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9.

10 p.m.	75·9

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·6

MR. WOOLMER is said, by an up-country paper, to have sold the sprinter Flashlight to Lord W. Beresford for a fancy price.

THE present superintendent of the Madras museum having found the Palæontological Department of the institution scanty and incomplete, set to work to gather a number of South Indian fossils of an interesting nature. The collection has become so large that the present Palæontological gallery is unable to contain them, and room has to be found for them in the Office Rooms, the latter being removed to the old Literary Room, which was hitherto lying unutilised.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

In the excitement of the Home Rule Bill all the other sensations of this week have fallen flat. Crinolines, coal scuttle bonnets, smart weddings, divorces, aristocratic and theatrical failures, the *début* of the Grafton Art Gallery, the opening of Liberty's Dress Exposition, the departure of the Papal pilgrims, are all unnoticed in the wild clamour which has followed the introduction of the Liberal Leader's long-looked for measure. The question of the week on every tongue : What do you think of the last measure for the better government of Ireland ? is answered as diversely as there are varieties of political opinion. Some declare it splendid, others call it maudlin, many say it is outrageous and impossible, some say it is open to improvement, others reject it as far-fetched. Meanwhile every one has been fighting for seats in the House of Commons to hear it debated, and all the other interests of the hour have sunk into insignificance. Among the many interested people whom the new Bill attracted to the House, were their Royal Hignesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess May, the Princess Louise, the Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Marchioness of Londonderry, whom the Speaker has had, besides his usual not insignificant amount of business, the pleasant duty of entertaining.

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In Dublin, the Viceroy has been also busy holding his Court, assisted by his eldest daughter, a little maiden in a lace-frock whose early appearance in society is due to the presence of Lady Aberdeen's young daughter who has been visiting Lord Houghton in company with her mother. This first Dublin drawing-room, it is said, has been so poorly attended, that her Majesty the Queen is affronted by the Irish ladies' laxity, and declares that she will remove their names from her reception list in consequence. As an incentive perhaps to greater enthusiasm in the observance of Court ceremonials, the Lady's Pictorial—the organ of smart society in Dublin—publishes this week the photographs of the ladies recently presented to the Lord-Lieutenant. It is rather a disappointment to find that merely the ordinary vignettes of the *debutantes* are given—not presentments of how they appeared in all the glory of their war-paint. There is so much done lately in the way of prize competitions that possibly we shall soon hear of some enterprising editor making a *reclame* for his paper by offering a court costume to be competed for by all the pretty Society girls in Dublin. But to popularize the Viceregal functions, a move in other than journalistic circles will be essential. If her Majesty wishes for the attendance of her impoverished Irish subjects she will simplify the Court fashions and make attendance at the drawing-rooms possible to people whose bank balances are not as long as their lineage.

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In an interesting article, published lately by one of those cunning people whose business is to get behind the scenes in royal palaces and make notes of those royal preferences and peculiarities, which are a bond of sympathy between king and commoner, peer and peasant, the fancy of the Prince of Wales for glove-wearing is specially noted. It appears that H. R. Highness has all his gloves made in Brussels on the models of his right and left hands which are kept for the purpose. The Princess of Wales does not patronize the same firm—her gloves being always supplied by a house in Paris. It seems strange that Brussels should be the acknowledged head of the gentleman's glove trade, and Paris be successful only in the lady's department—possibly it may be a mere matter of custom or association that binds the royal couple to their different purveyors. The Prince is said always to be "bien gante," a remark which "goes without saying" in regard to the Princess who is considered the best dressed woman in the kingdom. His Royal Highness always wears gloves when he leaves the house—in the evening well-cut single button pearl grey kids, and his annual supply amounts to not less than three hundred pair. When greeting friends the Prince retains his gloves, but it is etiquette that the person with whom he shakes hands should present an ungloved right hand—the same old-fashion which was once considered etiquette for gentlemen in returning the greeting of a lady.

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While general politics are absorbing so much attention in Paris, a small section of the community there have been trying to get redress of a private wrong. During the debate on the Budget, it was proposed that women should be admitted to the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*. But the *Ministre de l'Instruction* negatived the proposition. So the lady artists of Paris are to be still shut out from the state studios, though they are admitted to the *Sorbonne*, to the *Ecole de Droit*, and to the *Ecole de Medicine*. Where is the sense of this course, asks M. Jacques Vacquerie, one of the leaders of the forlorn hope ? Shut all the schools against women—Medicine, Law, the Conservatoire, or open the Schools of Art. And if you shut them, be logical to the end, and forbid women to paint or to model. But M. Arsene Alexandre is of another opinion from M. Vacquerie. "If all the works of women-artists were destroyed, even the most celebrated," he says, "it would not be an irreparable loss to art. Nothing unique would perish—we should not miss anything worth learning." M. Arsene Alexandre's words if entirely true, which is doubtful as there are some masterpieces of women still prized, is a terrible blow to feminine *amour propre*. We humbly acknowledge we are artistic failures. But as the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* has to be maintained, there is no use in letting our sex degenerate still more by neglect ; so the sooner women are admitted to equal shares of the instruction which has been so successfully administered to men, the better for themselves and for the community on which their crude efforts have hitherto been inflicted.

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Among the myriads of calendars which are issued every year, it would be difficult to find a quainter production than that edited by Miss Helen Blackburn for the Women's Suffrage Society. It is amusing to find how the strong sisterhood appropriate the acts of their sex in bygone times as examples of what is possible to the enfranchised female ; but while we admire the ingenuity with which each date is associated with modern development or some noble act of early Christian times, we feel inclined to ask what saints and martyrs have to do with the emancipation of women. What brings St. Agatha, St. Wereburga, and St. Bridget into the same gallery with these latter-day exponents of women's independence. No enfranchisement would develop in them the spirit of self-renunciation that led St. Bridget to the cloister and St. Agatha to the block. Equally impossible as patterns or patronesses of modern womankind are Heloise and Charlotte Corday. Where in these days could be found as susceptible a monk or as complacent a tyrant. But there are many little points on which the woman's suffrage calendar sheds a useful light. In the matter of women's occupations and employments the reports are brought up to date. We are told that there are in England and Wales 20,657 elected women guardians and 7,412 ex-officio guardians, of whose names a full list is given. Then there are lists of women on the schoolboard and women in public appointments of whom a large proportion are medical women ; lists of girl graduates, and of registered medical women who up to October 1, 1892, numbered upwards of one hundred and fifty, thirty-three of whom are resident in India.

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In the list of Societies for promoting the general welfare of women are included clubs, dwellings, nursing and reforming institutes, schools and colleges with as much valuable information as the small compass of the book would admit. Amongst the women's enterprises which are mentioned are Farming, carried on by Miss Eliza Williams, Henllys, Berriew, Montgomeryshire, who receives pupils, is a breeder of fancy stock and table poultry, sends boxes of cut flowers by parcel-post and also supplies eggs and poultry for table. Miss E. Park, Monksgate Farm, Midhurst, Horsham, also keeps a poultry and dairy farm, and trains ladies, especially intending emigrants, in the practical working of the business. Miss Sprules is a farmer in a more aesthetic line, her entire energies being devoted to the production of lavender, which at the distillery at Wallington, Surrey, is converted into the lavender water that has for a long time been honoured with royal patronage. There is one lady devoting her energies to agricultural seed growing, one landscape gardener, and there is besides an association of ladies in Lower Sloane Street, who take charge of window boxes, garden conservatoires, graves, and undertake floral decoration of all kinds.

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Another line of decoration, interior furnishing as well as artistic painting and papering is carried out by the Misses R. and A. Garrett, 2 Gower Street, London, W.C., while quaint, rare, and artistic furniture may be had at the "Art at Home" Warehouse of Miss Crommelin and Mrs. Goring Thomas, Victoria Street, S.W.

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In recounting women's progress, the editor of the little calendar of the Women's Suffrage Society lays small stress on what has been done by women's pens, though writing of all other employments is the one in which they have realized the most success. Amongst late publictions *A Moral Dilemma*, by Annie Thompson (Longmans, 6s.) is a very interesting story. On board a steamer, homeward bound from Melbourne, a young man dying of consumption and with no hope of reaching home alive to clear his character of a charge of forgery, gives his proofs and letters to a fellow-passenger who promises to set him right in the eyes of the girl he loved. When the vessel leaves Santa Cruz, the young man is dead, and the other hurries home full of the idea of proving his innocence. But once arrived in England he forgets—there are many things to prevent him—he is in love, and believes his suit likely to be successful. But trouble comes—his girl engages herself to another man whom he finds out is the real forger—the wretch who wrecked the life and happiness of the poor lover whom he left behind in the Canaries. What shall he do under the circumstances ? Break the heart of the girl he loves in order to keep his promise. Readers will appreciate the misery of such a dilemma.

Unfortunate Mr. Denton !

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

We walk round the walls of the Exhibition, and we note, first the pictures, all of which we have seen before, and, next, the conversation and the criticism of the audience. I think, on the whole, that the latter are more amusing and instructive than the former. But I am not an art critic. Let us listen ; let us gather instruction. Humph ! Well : to begin with : they all say exactly the same things in exactly the same way. The first lesson to be learned, therefore, is that there is little independence in artistic judgment. We follow each other like sheep. I seem to hear the bell ; I certainly hear the bleating. Those who do not know the recognised and accepted phrases murmur as they go. Some of them even yawn. Here is an elderly couple. The Man, of course, keeps the catalogue to himself. I blush when I think of the ingrained selfishness which is betrayed by this detail. Man always carries the catalogue. The lady stands before a picture, inclining her head over the left shoulder, and closing her lips with a clasp. This attitude signifies concentration of thought. "What is the name of this picture ?" she asks. "Flamma Vestalis," her husband reads, loudly and firmly, as if he knew exactly what was meant and that she ought to know too, and must on no account ask any questions or betray her ignorance. "Oh !" she said, nodding her head, in order to show that, now she was reminded, she understood the subject thoroughly, and was only considering the treatment. Presently she made up her mind. "It is exactly," she said, turning her head more to the left, "like—you *must* recognise the likeness—like the First—not the Second—Mrs. McSticketty." They go on. "And this large Thing ?" she asks, with some contempt in her voice. Again he consults the catalogue. "It is the Creation," he replies with some solemnity. "In six panels. I gather, though I confess that the treatment is—ahem! —obscure—very obscure—because I do not remember the Females—that it is connected with the First Chapter—the First Chapter—I think—of the Book of Genesis." Very odd ; it is connected with that chapter. After this they stole away, having taken in as much Art as was good for them. Presently there came a picture in which was a female figure whose head was much too small for her body and whose body was much too short for her limbs. Twenty people at least stopped with us in front of this picture. Not one observed the bad drawing. One young lady, to be sure, after awhile knitted her brows and murmured "Curious !" But she was dragged away. There was another picture in which, among other things, were two marvellous animals. "What are they ?" whispered a young lady—she was a bride. "Found 'em in his Noah's Ark," replied the irreverent young gentleman—he was the bridegroom. Again, the voice of a girl reading from the catalogue, "'Love among the Ruins'—Love ? Why on earth do they look so frightened ?" Why, indeed ? An excellent remark it was ; and full of sound criticism and wisdom. Can Affright ever stand for Love ? One more observation. Is it good manners when people are standing before a picture at a public exhibition for a girl to step in before them all, hiding the picture from everybody with her vast hat, as big as an umbrella, and there volubly to expatiate upon it to a friend distant by a picture or two ? It is not, I venture to think, quite a well-bred thing to do this even when the intruder's remarks are agreeably adorned with a stammer—"I—I—I—I—aus Ve—ve—y—eneries—L—l—l—ook at the Kick—kick—kick—kick—olour !

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"You see," he used to say grandly, "I don't want scarce books because they are scarce. I want scarce books which are worth reading. If you will come some day to see my collection, you will understand what I mean. Of course, some of my books *are* scarce, and highly priced. But the majority—however, you will honour me, some day, by coming to see them." He was rather a shabby person ; the collar of his coat was frayed, and so were the cuffs. I had often seen him lunching inexpensively on a Captain's biscuit, brought to the Museum in his pocket. He was engaged in some kind of literary work, but I know not what ; and whenever you met he talked about books. He had an amazing knowledge of books. He would stand at the round table in the Reading Room entranced for hours before the pages of the Catalogue. I had no idea at all what he was, or what he did, or how he lived. I knew him only in this way from meeting him at the Museum. One day I missed him. A week after I went again, and missed him still. I spoke about him to an assistant. "Oh !" he said, "Mr.——, you mean. Yes ; he's dead and buried." Instantly I thought of his collection. I got his address from the assistant, who knew him well—it appeared that he had lived by doing odd jobs for publishers and literary men—and that he was always horribly poor—and I went off at once to see about his great Collection. I found that he lived in a slum near Gray's inn-road ; that he had one room—the back ground floor ; and that he died worth nothing. "But his collection !" I asked. "His collection of books ?" The landlady stared. "He hadn't got any books," she replied. "But," I said, "there must have been something." Finally she consented to my looking. There were no books. Not a single book. But there was a big folio MS. book. And in this he had pasted extracts from catalogues giving the names and prices of books. There were some thousands in this list. And this was the poor man's collection. He had lived, you see, in the Pleasures of Imagination. He possessed all this splendid Library, because he had the Titles. Poor, feeble, unsuccessful man of letters! I have thought of him ever since, with respect. For he had his consolation. He came home at night to his lonely den, and he revelled in his collection !

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"Resigned unto the Heavenly will, his wife keeps on the business still." In this case the departed was a ladies' shoemaker, who reluctantly gave up the world, and business, both of which he loved, some sixty years ago. The following was the circular issued by the widow to the old customers. The pronouns are a little mixed, but the meaning is clear : "Madam,—My poor husband is dead, but that's nothing. My Man Jonathan continues to do business for me still, as he used to do in my husband's lifetime, and he does it a great deal better, because he, poor man, was borne down with age and infirmities and could not stand as usual to his work ; and, therefore, hoping for your future favours, I remain your obedient servant." Yes : "Resigned unto the Heavenly will, his wife kept on the business still."

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I have before me the Annual Report of the Women's Trade Union Association. This is a Society which is somehow a good deal talked about, but is little known. They want to promote Trades Unions among women. But the names on the committee ought to be a guarantee that the objects of the Society are not a mere combination for the increase of wages. Among the names are those of Sydney Buxton, Clementina Black, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, David Schloss, Percy Bunting, Hugh Price Hughes, and others. The combination proper, I take it, is one which shall maintain justice in the relation of women workers to their employers. A mere blind and stupid attempt to run up wages without any respect to the conditions of the special work could not be countenanced by these people even if the working women desired it. This association makes no grants to women on strike ; it exists in order to advocate the Union of workers ; and to put into force the Laws for the protection of working women. These objects ought to make everybody support the Society. To one who knows anything about the horrible conditions of female labour in some parts of London, the mere existence of such a Society, if we have reason to believe its activity, is encouraging. Low wages there must always be for cheap and inferior work. And we must always remember, when we speak of such things, that the labour is practically unskilled ; anybody can do it ; and the cheapness of the article produced may necessitate a rate of wage that is almost starvation rate. Those who know most of the problems concerned, like Mr. Schloss and Mr. Charles Booth, speak with great moderation as regards employers. As for myself, I confess that the remembrance of what I have seen and heard too often makes me inclined to cry out with David, in my haste, that all employers of women are sweaters.

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What living man has ever heard of the Unfortunate Denton ? His life was written and published in a newspaper—name and date unknown—the day after his execution. This fact shows the nature of the misfortune which befel this unhappy person. The biographer truly remarks that the history cannot but "excite a sigh in every feeling heart." Indeed, yes. The unfortunate Denton was a tinman who got some education, found that there was no happiness for him except in the society of books, and became a bookseller in York. He presently removed to London, where he developed extraordinary powers ; for seeing a speaking automaton—was it like a speaking image exhibited about fifteen years ago ?—brought over by certain ingenious foreigners, he proceeded to construct one for himself, which spoke admirably. This machine he exhibited. He also made a writing automaton—one wonders what has become of these puppets. He studied chemistry ; he translated Pinetti's "Book of Deceptions ;" he carried on a business of plating coach harness together with his trade of bookselling. He made mathematical instruments, pentagraphs, &c., and was, in short, a most ingenious, clever, and accomplished creature. And then—why ? Was it in order to get rich ? I think that it was rather in order to gratify his conceit just to prove to himself how clever he was : this successful man actually began to coin base money. He was found out however, and was tried, sentenced, and duly hanged. On the scaffold he behaved with great levity, laughing at the devotion of his fellow-sufferers, and, in a truly scientific spirit, directed that his body should be converted into phosphorus, which was done ; and so, to mis-quote a famous passage,

The hand that once made puppets speak and write,
Now tips a match the kitchen fire to light.

REVIEWS.

"ADZUMA; OR THE JAPANESE WIFE," by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD. (LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON). The poet, who has consecrated some of the later years of his busy life to a faithful study of the graceful Japanese life and the sentiments reigning in that unique Kingdom, says in his prologue to this interesting and charming play :

"Lest aught offend you, in our foreign play,
Let me—for him that writ it—briefly say,
'Tis a true story of the old Japan,
Where they who will the changeless strife may scan
Of fateful mortal passions ; and, beside,
See in our Adzuma, high-typified,
The gentle, patient, faithful Nippon wife
Done to the fashion of the faultless life
Which those did learn to lead, by ancient rules
And manners, shut away from Western Schools.
Here shall be seen, too, how the doctrine grew
That past, forgotten years constrain the new,
And souls are born, with life-scores incomplete,
Which start anew when seeming strangers meet,
But, most and best of all, here shall you see
How "dear to Heaven is saintly Chastity,"
And Death himself but friend and minister
To Adzuma, and noble hearts like her."

And yet Adzuma, "the gentle, patient, faithful Nippon wife," is made the subject of foul calumny; and "some day comes—the day which doth not have any to-morrow—and, sometimes, it comes so soon, sosudden." The tragedy, brought about by unbridled passion, and fostered by circumstances that had their origin in past generations, works quickly to its end, and deals woe to all concerned. The meshes of the deadly net are so deftly woven by the poet that there seems no way to break through into freedom. The faithful wife elects to die, though her husband will grieve.

Yet not so much, so much
As if I lived, and there fell now and then—
When people talked our story o'er again—
That one drop in Love's cup which poisons Love.
Now it can never come. When tears half dry
Thou'lt see through them that I did this thing well,
And thou wilt know there was no other way
A Nippon wife could take.

The play is mostly in prose, the characters, only speaking in blank verse when sentiment rises to fever heat.

"A GRAMMAR OF THE HINDI LANGUAGE," by the REV. S. H. KELLOGG (KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON). This Grammar is a second and enlarged edition of a book which has done useful work. It has been prescribed for study by selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. The author has added three dialects to the ten presented in the earlier edition. The sections exhibiting the Bhojpuri and the Rajpootana dialects have been carefully revised and added to. The section on dialectic peculiarities has been considerably enlarged, and the philological notes have been thoroughly revised, and in many parts rewritten in the light of the recent advance in scientific investigation of the Aryan languages of India. In the Syntax the author has substituted, as a source of illustration, the *Shakuntala of Kalidas*, which is now ordered in examinations for the Indian Civil Service, and also many other quotations from works which give a variety of dialects in everyday use. This comprehensive, book which is primarily a Hindi grammar, teaches as well as the High Hindi, the Braj, and the Eastern Hindi of the Ramayan of Tulsi Das, and the colloquial dialects of Rajputana, Kumaon, Avadh, Riwa, Bhojpur, Magadha, Maithila, and gives copious philological notes. The Rev. S. H. Kellogg has bestowed special attention on the matter of illustration, as he rightly holds that "in grammar, mere assertion, unsupported by example, is extremely unsatisfactory. . . . . I have made it a rule to support every statement of any consequence in etymology or syntax by one or more illustrations, which, with no exception of any importance, have been culled from native books, or taken down fresh from the lips of the people. "He has not allowed himself to quote in illustration Hindi books written by foreigners, for the reason that however thoroughly they may have mastered an Oriental language, they cannot be regarded as such trustworthy models as native authors writing in their own vernacular. The illustrations of literary Hindi have been taken principally from the *Prem Sagar* and the *Ramayan*, partly because these works have been chosen by Government for examination, and therefore the illustration of their grammar and idiom is specially demanded, and partly because the people, even the most illiterate rustics, will eagerly listen to the rhyming prose of the *Prem Sagar*, and everywhere in the Ganges Valley a happy quotation from the *Ramayan* in preaching or conversation will awaken intelligent appreciation from even the rudest villagers. The value of this introduction, the Rev. S. H. Kellogg, as a missionary, values highly. The tables of conjugations, declensions, &c., in this grammar are admirably done, presenting at once the varieties in the thirteen dialects of Hindi, the difficulties of which the author has courageously attacked and conquered and seeks to convey to others.

"THE SCHOOL CALENDER FOR 1893," compiled by F. STORR (WHITTAKER AND Co., 2, WHITE HART ST., PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON). This is the seventh year of this useful publication. It gives a comprehensive list of the examinations for the year, arranged according to date with the dates for returning forms. Then in detail the Examinations, Local, Preliminary, and Entrance of Bodies, alphabetically arranged, giving in a tabular form, which can be read at a glance, the Dates, Fees, Limits of Age, &c. An Abstract of the Universities, Colleges, and Professional Examining Chief Civil Service Examinations for 1893, giving age, subjects of examination, salary, and particulars of recent examinations. Full information is also given of the Universities' Local Examination Scholarships, Prizes, and Exemptions, including, of course, examinations for women. Then follow the Public Schools' Scholarships and Examination for the year, giving the number of scholarships to be gained in each school, their annual value, the length of tenure, the subjects of examination, date, limit of age, and cost of tuition and boarding with directions for applying for admission to the examinations. Ladies' Colleges and Schools have a table to themselves giving the same particulars. The County and Borough Scholarships, Exhibition, &c., in technical and secondary education, and scholarships given in aid of medical study complete the formidable and valuable calendar of information to be found in this most useful book. The number and value of scholarships, prizes, &c., to be gained in this year can be imagined from the fact that the calculation from last year's statistics is that the annual value of entrance scholarships in the United Kingdom considerably exceeds £100,000. With this handbook in his possession early in each year, it should be easy for a parent to so direct his son's educational

admirable of much expansion, is not satisfactory, the funds in the possession of the committee amounting to Rs. 14,000 cannot be touched as they are locked up, and the interest of which alone is allowable to be employed in defraying the current expenses. To render the institute efficient and strong we are forced to introduce all the recent approved appliances and that means a good outlay. The funds available for the current expenses amount to about Rs. 2,500 only. The public do not come forward to offer their support to the degree the gymnasium deserves. We have some satisfaction, however, that the beneficent Baronet whose name this gymnasium proudly bears will never allow it to linger at all events for want of funds. Before concluding, the committee again beg your Excellency to accept their sincere acknowledgments for the honor done to them by your presence and they thank with equal gratitude Lady Harris also for her presence and her kindness in distributing the prizes to the successful pupils, who will, we are sure, ever remember with great pride this red-letter day in their youthful career.

Mr. Muncherji Framji Patell then requested her Excellency Lady Harris to open the fountain erected at the expense of the Maharaja of Bhownuggar, and Lord Harris to unveil the busts of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and for the late Mr. Merwanji Framji Bhownuggaree.

Mr. Muncherji Patell said:—May it please your Excellencies.—Before the prizes are awarded at the hands of Lady Harris, I have, on behalf of the committee, to request your Excellencies to perform a very pleasing function of a threefold nature. H. H. the Maharaja Takhtasingjee, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhownagar, on his visit to Bombay in 1887, honoured this institution by his presence, and was so much pleased with the athletic exercises gone through by the pupils that, with the enlightened liberality which has characterized him, he offered a sum of Rs. 500 to be appropriated to the erection of an ornamental drinking-fountain for the use of the pupils. I request H. E. Lady Harris to graciously open the fountain. Next your Excellency will remember that to the munificence of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., we owe this handsome gymnasium. But in this connection the committee cannot possibly omit to recall here once again with gratitude the obligation under which the Government of Bombay has placed this institution by granting the area of ground enclosed by the surrounding railings and by a grant of money. Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E., our enterprising and enlightened citizen, having always felt a keen interest in the welfare of this institution, as it had been started in the year 1858, 35 years ago, by his respected father, the late Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownaggree, offered, in recognition of the institution being so well supported by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to erect a medallion bust of his to serve as a perpetual memorial. Sir Dinshaw, on the other hand, rightly thought that the memory of the gentleman who did more than himself in giving birth to this institution should never be permitted to be forgotten, and, therefore, in recognition of the services of the public of his late friend, in founding this institution, ordered out a medallion bust, similar to his own, of Mr. Bhownaggree, the father, and it is these works of art which I have to request your Excellency to lay open this afternoon. It may perhaps not be amiss to mention here that these three works of art were executed under Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree's supervision in England, the fountain by the celebrated firm of Mintons, and the medallions by the well-known sculptor, Mr. E. B. Geflowski. Those who have seen the medallions pronounce them to be true likenesses of the two great memorable benefactors of this institution, viz., one, the founder, Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownaggree and the other, the supporter, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. With these few remarks I again request your Excellencies on behalf of the committee of this institution to kindly take the trouble to put all the medallions and open the fountain.

Her Excellency then opened the fountain by turning a key and his Excellency Lord Harris unveiled the busts.

Lady Harris then distributed the prizes at the request of Mr. Bamanji Patell.

After the prizes had been distributed, his Excellency in addressing the assembly, said: Ladies and gentlemen, it has given Lady Harris and myself great pleasure to take part in the interesting ceremony of this afternoon which, in its various parts, goes some way further towards making this institution more complete than it has hitherto been. The historical associations which surround institutions of this kind ought always to be maintained, if possible, as being of interest to future generations, and the connection with the gentlemen whose busts I have had the pleasure of unveiling to-day in this institution, and the interest that his Highness takes in it, are worthy objects of public notice to those who join it. It is, therefore, a special pleasure to me to-day to assist in that ceremony. I should hope that a ceremony of this kind draws a certain amount of public attention to the institution itself, because the greater the interest that is taken in it, it will lead to greater patronage, popularity, and support; and will induce more and more pupils to attend it and derive the advantage which undoubtedly they will do from skill in gymnastic exercises. I should judge that the education they get here in this particular form of gymnastic exercises is thoroughly sound and efficient. I do not think that I can claim to be a great and a very good judge of gymnastic exercises, and therefore my inspection, as you will see from the report, was done through Captain Poore, who had made a report after examination. I am quite satisfied from his report that the tuition is sound and efficient, and one thing I noticed about the way in which the young gentlemen performed before us the sports this afternoon was the quietness, calmness, and confidence with which they went through each exercise. That seemed to me to show the confidence which they have in their teachers, and the efficient way in which their teachers carried out that which had been entrusted to them by the committee. I am exceedingly glad that the assistance which has been rendered by the Government during the last two years towards training instructors has been availed off by the mofussil, and that this institution has been utilised to the extent reported by the mofussil gymnasia. It is unnecessary for me—it is scarcely for me to say, as was pointed out when this institution was opened, that the exercises would be really a benefit if they engaged teachers in order that the young men should be properly taught. We see from the report that, from all parts of the Presidency, opportunities had been taken of sending out teachers to be trained by skilled instructors, so that they might be employed in the mofussil. In one of the paragraphs in this report, reference has been made to some remarks of mine which I let fall when I opened this institution some two years ago, and I think there has been some slight misconstruction of the words I used. On that occasion I said that some alterations should be made in the rules of the grant-in-aid system in order that we may be able to enlist local aid to back up what the Government is able to do. What I said was we have made slight alterations in the grant-in-aid code so as to admit of grants-in-aid for play-grounds. That is what I actually said at the time, and that accurately expresses the intention of the Government about the maintenance of gymnasiums. We have not given any grant for the maintenance of gymnasiums. At present I have not heard of any intention of Government in that direction. Having established a gymnasium, we must look to local efforts to maintain it. In the first instance, institutions of this kind require assistance towards the maintenance of superior instructors for the purpose of instructing masters from other parts of the Presidency. I do not complain at all, gentlemen, that you ask for further grant from the Government. There is no harm in doing so. (Laughter.) You will not suffer anything by these remarks in your report. I feel that you are quite justified in publishing the demands in your report—(laughter)—but since you have made the demands I am bound to point out that the other parts of the Presidency might say that the Bombay Government has given a site worth about Rs. 16,800; has granted half the cost—Rs. 7,500—as benefit to the institution, and half the cost of the trained instructors, and that the Bombay gymnasium had received as much as it ought to have; and that it should maintain itself without Government aid. That is the view the Government would take. The claims of the other parts of the Presidency are very likely to receive aid from the Government for the present. I am happy to say that the intention of Government in offering aid to mofussil gymnasiums has been successful, and in all parts of the Presidency gymnasiums have been started at various high schools, and in each case they have been started by the joint efforts of Government and the localities; and in certain cases schools have been helped by play-grounds. We are carrying out the orders of the Government of India as far as our means allow, and also by efforts of ourselves collectively with the locality. We are encouraging interest in manly sports, and as I have said more than once in this Presidency, we do lay stress upon the training of the body as well as of the mind. I endeavour as far as I can to keep my attention fixed on the purse of the Presidency. I think I lately detected a slight suggestion that there was a great fondness amongst the young people of the Presidency towards athletic sports. Possibly it is suggested that it is the result of my being present here. I shall not repudiate with force any such idea, if there was any idea of that kind in existence. If they spent their time in athletic sports, they must ask themselves whether they could have spent their time better. I do agree with everyone that time wasted on athletic sports is really time lost. Too much time spent in athletics was wasteful and ought to be deprecated. There is plenty of time, in my opinion, both for athletic sports and study—(hear, hear)—and a young man does find, and can find time, if he pleases for both. I am of opinion that the amount of time that he gives to athletic sports is well spent, and that it is better after having devoted one portion of his day to study, to engage himself in out-door exercises. I suppose that before you complain of young men playing cricket, and being at the gymnasium to an excess, you must not think that they would have been spending their time better if they had not been at cricket or athletic sports. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, having started or having backed up this institution, which has with edy taken root, and having backed it up, giving it an impulse forward, the next thing we have to do to encourage that impulse, is to take care that we study the past traditions of athletic sports, what I call the etiquette of sports. When I was in England, I heard that such and such a county did not know the etiquette of sports, and that there was another county which knew the rules of the game, and was regarded as knowing the etiquette of it. We may take up any pursuit—be it amusement or any very serious matter—we should do it as long as we can with etiquette and grace, and doing it gracefully is a part of having well done. I shall suggest that here in India you have got a principle from the precedents of England, where the influences of athletics are of old time and have been long studied. You have got a precedent thereof as to how the etiquette of athletic sports is settled and pursued, and there is no misgrace in settling the methods and following the directions of that country as regards athletic sports. I dare say you will be able to adopt my somewhat vague remark to a recent incident. I may drop my vagueness of remark and say what I think is meant is the matter which had excited considerable interest at the time. We had some very interesting matches at Christmas and had three most interesting matches, and there was to be a fourth, a day or two before that fourth match was to be played, one of the sides declared that they were unable to put an eleven in the field, stating that they had a weak team. I think that the eleven ought to have put themselves in the field, however weak the team might have been. This is the etiquette of the play. I think that the eleven, if they were weak, would have been thought better of even if they were defeated. (Hear, hear). Regret having been expressed for the mistake, the matter should drop for ever; and to suggest that certain matches will not be played because of a mistake of that kind, is impossible for this reason that the public will demand certain good matches in future, which they had the pleasure of seeing in the past. And where there is a public demand the public will surely have it. I should hope that the slight unpleasantness which may have arisen in the commencement of this year for this incident, will be entirely forgotten, and that the past will be buried—(hear, hear)—and we shall in future years see interesting matches in Bombay and Poona—(cheers)—as we had in the past. I venture to suggest this as advice that may be followed. I believe that I am the oldest cricketer in Bombay, and as such I trust that this advice from a very old cricketer will not be considered improper. Ladies and gentlemen, Lady Harris and myself feel very great pleasure to be present here this evening, and in conclusion I can do nothing more than thank cordially those young gentlemen for the very excellent performance that they have given this afternoon, and congratulate the prize winners, and wish all success to the institution. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownaggaree, C.I.E., in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies, said that he had been asked, and that he consented with great pleasure, to perform the pleasing duty of proposing hearty and sincere thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris for being present on this occasion. (Cheers.) This was the second time that their Excellencies were present at the annual exhibition of the institution, and though it was a trespass on the valuable time of their Excellencies, yet the keen interest they had for the institute induced them to grace the occasion with their presence. He also believed that the assembly well knew that what he proposed was not a mere formal compliment to the chair, and the resolution would be carried by acclamation. The address of his Excellency would make them all the more wiser on the subject which was touched upon by his Excellency. He also took that opportunity of announcing that a sum of Rs. 800 was subscribed on the occasion to give a prize in the name of Lord and Lady Harris, and amongst those subscribers the principal were Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Harkisondas Nurotumdas, Framji D. Petit, Bomonji D. Petit, Dossabhoy Framji, Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Rustomji N. B. Jejeebhoy, and S. S. Bengali.

Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency having acknowledged the compliment, three cheers were given for their Excellencies, which terminated the proceedings. Mrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit presented superb bouquets of flowers before they left the gymnasium.

DAMAGED MEN.

YOU can see any day, in the streets of any city, men who look damaged—men, too, of good original material, who started out in life with generous aspirations. Once it was said that they were bright, promising lads; once they looked happily into the faces of mothers whose daily breath was a prayer for their purity and peace. Going to the bad! the spell of evil companionship; the willingness to hold and use money not honestly gained; the stealthy, seductive, plausible advance of the appetite for strong drink; the treacherous fascination of the gambling table; the gradual loss of interest in business and in things which build a man up; the rapid weakening of the whole body; a depletion of the general strength and vitality; the struggle for existence and the worry and turmoil of life breaks up the vital strength and hurries many a man into an untimely grave. First symptoms are numerous, headaches, nervousness, failure of appetite and indigestion, and various other signs. All are forerunners of some impending serious physical complication. Recourse had to a rational medicament such as Clements Tonic always removes all signs of disease, restores the action of every impaired organ, increases the appetite and aids digestion, thus ensuring a healthy organism and granting the afflicted a new lease of life. "For several years I have been intensely declining in health, suffering from nervous prostration, dizziness and unnatural expectoration, flushed face after meals, sleepless nights and headache, as if a great weight was over my head. The action of the kindneys was defective, and I often suffered severely from the swelling of the legs, a circumstance from which very serious consequences were apprehended. I retired recently from the proprietorship of the Albion Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne, owing to my ill-health, and hoped that complete rest would effect a material change for the better, and that I would be able to spend my declining years with more comfort; but my health was not benefited in the least until Clements Tonic was brought under my notice. A short course so improved my condition that it suppressed all nervousness, subdued all my pain, greatly increased the flow of urine; and I consider Clements Tonic "a remedy without a rival." GEORGE STEDMAN, Melbourne.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

FRIDAY'S observations show a general barometric fall, the decrease being brisk in the North-West and Central India. Readings are high in Northern India, and low in the south of the Peninsula. The pressure still exceeds the normal almost everywhere. Winds are very variable, but on the whole the direction is easterly. The temperature has fallen in Bengal and Sind; it has generally risen elsewhere. The mean ranges from eighty-seven degrees in Minbu, and eighty-six in Madura, to fifty-nine in Peshawar. It exceeds the normal in Burma, and is below the normal in all other Provinces. An abnormal deficiency ranges from one degree in Madras to seven degrees in the Central Provinces. The day temperature is still five to seventeen degrees below the average. Showers of rain have fallen in the south of the Peninsula, Central Stations, Rajputana, North Bengal, and Baluchistan. The weather is cloudy and feebly unsettled.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, and the Gohra Ruttam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended February 25, 1893, on 1,397·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,62,003	4,000	4,99,000
Or per mile of railway	78	213	3	294
For previous seven weeks of half-year	9,11,614	25,31,312	33,874	34,79,800
Total for 8 weeks...	10,44,614	28,93,312	37,874	39,78,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,371·92 miles open].	1,22,787	3,46,914	5,910	4,75,611
Per mile of Ry do.	73	208	3	284
Total to corresponding date do.	10,14,147	28,57,980	47,400	39,19,527

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 23,389
do. to date..... 50,273

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th March, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at deg. Fah	29·948
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	84·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of Wind	ESE., W. NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	177

*From midnight to midnight.

THE Dowager Countess of Malmesbury contributes an article to the new number of the *North American Review* in praise of stag-hunting in Devon and Somerset. How any one can condescend to run a fallow buck or a carted deer who could hunt a wild "forester" in his own spacious domain, perhaps for thirty miles, as the crow flies, across the heather in the Quantock and Exmoor districts, is more than "we of the West Country" can understand." The article is full of details both of the history and practice of stag-hunting in the West which will probably be new to most of her American readers. Now-a-days, Lady Malmesbury observes, the old tall stately stag-hounds of the West, with the solemn face and the long drooping ears of the bloodhound, have disappeared and the Devon and Somerset are recruited from almost every pack in the kingdom, most of them being simply over-sized foxhounds, drafted out of their original kennels for that reason. They get through the heather much more easily, their pace and endurance is greater, their feet less tender, and when properly handled at first and entered to deer there is little difficulty with them. They have, however, one serious fault. Their admirer "blushes to relate it," but is compelled to admit that the staunchest members of these packs will sometimes "cover himself with obloquy," forsaking the path of fame and virtue to kill a sheep.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The student-artists' annual ball, or, as it is called here, "le bal de Quatre Arts," took place at the Moulin Rouge, at Montmartre. The Four Arts are painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, and those representing them on the committee study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Ordinary suits of clothes, blouses, pot-hats, and mechanics' caps were forbidden. The different studios where pupils are taken sent their students and models. Each vied with the other. The beauties they were able to put forward were almost deified, being borne in litters or in arm-chairs, carried on the pupils' shoulders. The chief belle of the ball was a girl who is to appear pictorially at the next salon as the Mary in a "Flight into Egypt." She was brought in on an Oriental donkey, a beautiful creature in its way, quiet, and almost milk white.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. MEHDI HASSAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 8.

THE production of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in the witness-box, is undoubtedly the most interesting episode in this protracted and extraordinary case. This event took place to-day, when Mrs. Mehdi Hassan appeared to give rebutting testimony as to her own character. The crowd of witnesses that the defence have called have endeavoured to support the character given to Gertrude Donnelly and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in the pamphlet. The object of the rebutting evidence is to prove that these allegations are absolutely false.

The Clerk of the Court, having administered the usual form of oath, handed to her the Court testament, which she promptly put away from her, exclaiming, "That book is infectious." The Clerk, however, was equal to the occasion, and opening the sacred volume again presented it to her, and this being acceptable, she kissed its pages. Throughout her examination she was perfectly self-possessed.

The first business of the day was the finishing of the evidence of Nawab Sarwar Jung. The following was recorded:—

Cross-examination of the Nawab Sarwar Jung continued from the previous sitting. Witness said: When I said to the Minister that in certain events his tenure of office would be uncertain I meant that the Minister's tenure of power would be uncertain if, in spite of the facts before him, he persisted in upholding this woman. I did this as a devoted servant of his Highness, and in the Minister's own interests. My intimacy with Sir Khoorshed Jah has been sometimes made a matter of comment, and with a view to get rid of these comments I applied to have Sajid Beg, my brother, removed from the Paigah to the Government. I objected to take my brother into my own service, and applied to Imad Jung to find him an appointment with the Minister's sanction. Sajit Beg is a young man of some ability and experience, but I was in no way influenced by a wish to reward him for evidence or assistance he had given in the progress of this case.

What is Sir Khoorshed Jah's Paigah?—An establishment where men are paid for doing nothing, a kind of *munsab*. They are, however, liable to be called upon to work. Rufi-ud-deen is a man of ability. I sent him on to the Vicar-ul-Oomra in order to get rid of comments. I was not influenced with regard to Rufi-ud-deen, with a desire to reward him for the evidence he gave in this case. There is no foundation whatever for the assertion that I paid the sum of Rs. 5,000 to Yusuf-uz-Uman, or that there is a receipt in existence for that amount. With regard to Mahomed Akbar Khan I had nothing to do with summoning him as a witness. After he was summoned I saw him at my house, and I sent for him, because either Yusuf or Mahmood Beg, who had not seen him for fifteen years, desired to see him. I do not recollect receiving a registered letter from Mitra informing me I was on the list of witnesses, but I am told it was sent. Apart from that I have held no communication with Mitra. I recollect on one occasion warning Mehdi Hassan about this woman in consequence of rumours I had heard. I told him the secret was leaking out, and he replied I (witness) did not know the manners and customs in England and that lords and great nobles kept mistresses and took them to her Majesty's durbar. He was quite content, and relied on English precedent. Mehdi Hassan's nick-name in Hyderabad is "bharwa." The letter I wrote to the Minister was on hearsay. Haider Hussain, Yusuf-uz-Uman, Rufi-ud-deen, and others gave me the information. I had heard that Hymiat Ali had on one occasion slippered Mehdi Hassan for interfering with Gertrude Donnelly.

It has been alleged that you have placed serious obstacles between Mehdi Hassan and his witnesses, and that you issued an order directing all Government officials to have nothing to do with him. Is that true?—No. Mehdi Hassan had been in charge of the Court of Wards, and had access to files and Government money, and I directed all officials not to have communication with him and to prevent tampering with papers. I did not see the order before it was issued. I attempted to procure from Asghar Jan a copy of Gertrude Donnelly's photograph. Asghar Jan had promised to give me a copy. Up to the time I was called as a rebutting witness I had made no statement to Mr. Edgelow. Much of the information given in Court was then given to Mr. Edgelow for the first time. Speaking generally, Yusuf-us-Uman, Rufi-ud-deen, and Mahomed Akbar Khan are worthy of credit.

Re-examination.—Before I made my statement to Mr. Edgelow I had not told much to him about Mehdi Hassan and Gertrude Donnelly. I have only spoken to him in a general way. I did not know about the order in the Court of Wards until it was issued. The manager was responsible for it. I did not desire him to write it. If he had obeyed my orders he would have told the people not to communicate with Mehdi Hassan, and done nothing further.

MRS. MEHDI HASSAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Mehdi Hassan called. His Worship: What is your name?—Ellen Gertrude Mitchell Donnelly, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. My father is Michael Donnelly.

His Worship: What is your age?—So far as I know, I shall be 35 next June; some people say I am older.

Examination by Mr. Rudra: What was your father?—A pensioner in the Commissariat Department, so far as I have heard.

When did you go to Lucknow?—In 1864.

Where did you stay?—With the Evans's.

How long?—A few months.

Where your mother and father with you?—Only my mother.

Where was your father?—He had gone to Ireland, I think, on sick leave.

Do you remember Mary Luckstedt?—I don't remember her; all her statements are absolutely false.

Will you wait till I ask you? Did you go out with any young men attending the Lucknow school?—Never.

Did ever any young man come to the school to see you?—No.

Did you go into any dark room?—I could not, because there was none.

Did your mother join the school?—Yes.

As what?—I don't know; she used to teach.

How long did you stay at the school?—Till 1867, or 1868.

When you left where did you go?—I stayed in Lucknow for a few months.

With whom?—Mr. Hodges, my sister.

Which house?—I don't remember; half was rented by the Evans's and half by Mrs. Hodges.

You and your mother lived with Mrs. Hodges?—Yes.

How long did you remain in the house?—I don't remember; about six months.

Where did you go after that?—Jullunder.

With your mother and Mrs. Hodges?—Yes.

For what purpose did you go?—Mrs. Hodges went because she had a house there, and we went to meet my father, who had returned from Ireland.

How long did you live in Jullunder?—Up to March or April, 1869.

Why did you leave?—We came back to meet my father's brother, an engineer, Thomas Donnelly.

Who forced the party returning to Lucknow?—My father, mother, and myself.

Leaving Mrs. Hodges at Jullunder?—Yes.

On your way did you stay any where?—Yes; at Ludhiana and Cawnpore.

How long at each place?—We did not stay more than a fortnight or three weeks. I am not certain; not more than a month.

Why did you stop at Cawnpore?—My mother stopped to get some money from a banker, which was owing to Mrs. Hodges.

Do you remember the banker?—No.

While at Cawnpore where did you stop?—We hired three rooms in a lodging or a boarding house.

Where was the house?—Near the Memorial Gardens.

Did you know anyone in Cawnpore?—We did not know a soul; we were only there as travellers.

Did you go for walks with anyone?—With my mother or father, although there were a lot of persons living in the house.

Did you walk with young men?—No.

Did you know any of the people in the house?—No.

Did you ever meet a man, named Lauchlin?—Never.

Archer?—No.

Kidd?—No.

Anthony?—No.

De Souza?—I met nobody.

While in Cawnpore did you get engaged to anyone?—No.

Lauchlin's statement that you were engaged to him is false?—Absolutely; downright lies.

Lauchlin's statement that he had undue familiarity with you is a lie?—It is false.

Either generally or specially?—I never knew him; I never saw him.

Archer's statement against you is absolutely false?—Yes.

His Worship: Have you read his statement?—Yes.

Mr. Rudra: Archer's statement about Kidd, is that true or false?—False.

From Cawnpore where did you go?—Lucknow.

Which house did you go to?—We went to an hotel or dak bungalow.

Where did you go then?—My father received a telegram that his brother had died, and he left for Nawabjung, or Baribunki.

Was that Thomas?—Yes.

After your father went away where did you live?—We took rooms to which we were directed by Mrs. Evans.

How long were you there?—Until my mother went to Cawnpore and died.

From when?—From May to June.

Your father returned to Lucknow?—Yes; after five or six days.

Do you know what the house was called you lived in?—No.

Whilst living in this house did you see Lauchlin at any time?—No.

Did you have improper relations with anyone?—No

How long after your father's return did your mother go to Cawnpore?—Ten or twelve days.

Did your mother go alone?—Yes.

What did she go for?—About the same money for which she went to Cawnpore on her way from Jullunder. Either that or about some other money transaction.

During that visit your mother died?—Yes; the day after she left Lucknow.

Were any of you present?—No.

Do you know the house?—No.

Did you go to Cawnpore, you and your father?—Yes; after she was buried.

What day?—The day she died. There was an ayah and a man-servant with us.

Did you receive a telegram of her death?—My father received a telegram from my mother, so far as I remember.

Arriving at Cawnpore what did you do?—My father left me at the station. I don't know where he went. He returned, and we went to the grave.

When you went to the cemetery what did you do?—The *malee* showed us the grave.

Did you have the grave dug up, the coffin taken out, and the lid removed?—No.

Or did anyone in your presence?—No.

Did you ever say that your mother was buried in a trance?—No.

Did you and your father go back to Lucknow the same day?—No, the next morning.

Where did you sleep?—At the station.

What part of the station?—In the ladies' room.

Where did your father stay?—I did not see him until we went away. He probably slept at the station.

Did he sleep in the same room as yourself?—I am quite positive he did not.

The offence Lauchlin has imputed to you, is that true or false?—Absolutely false.

You understand what I mean?—Yes, I have read the evidence; it is a downright lie.

Did you see Lauchlin that night?—No. Next morning we drove somewhere, but I don't know where, and my father had some conversation, but I don't know what it was about or whom with. We then went back to the station, and then on to Lucknow.

How long did you stay at Lucknow?—Eight or ten days, when we went back to Jullunder, but I don't know whether my father was with me.

How long did you stay there?—Till 1872, when we came back; Mrs. Hodges and myself. My father was then at Lucknow, and he came to see us occasionally at Jullunder. We then lived in Lucknow in the "Nowgong House."

When did you meet Mehdi Hassan?—In 1872; I think it was March.

How long did you live in the "Nowgong House?"—Until August or September of the same year.

Then you went where?—To Umballa, my father and Mrs. Hodges.

Why did you go to Umballa?—I don't know. I think it was because Mehdi Hassan visited us so frequently, and he did not wish him to marry me.

Had Mehdi Hassan proposed?—Yes.

Were you willing to marry him, or did your father prevent it?—My father laughed at the idea.

Were you willing?—Yes.

While living at the "Nowgong House" do you remember Yusuf-uz-Uman?—A man used to come, but we thought his name was Yusuf Mirza. We called him Mr. Yusuf. It might be the same.

Did you have any immoral relationship with Yusuf-uz-Uman or Yusuf Mirza?—No.

Did you know Rufi-ud-deen?—No.

Did you have immoral relation with him?—No.

Did you know Sujart Hussain?—No.

Did you ever meet anyone at the Evans's?—No.

You mean Sujart Hussain?—Yes.

Did you give Sujart Hussain a photo. at the Evans's?—No.

Did you ever meet a man named Money?—No.

Is Sujart Hussain's statement that you were found in a compromising state with Money true or false?—Absolutely false.

Do you know Ernest Anthony?—No.

Did you ever go to the top of Burra Delhi with any such man?—No.

The statement that you had improper relations with Anthony on the Burra Delhi is untrue?—Yes.

Did you ever tell Mary Luckstedt's mother that your father had taken liberty with you?—I never saw Mrs. Luckstedt.

Did you ever tell Yusuf-uz-Uman that you went to Ladli Sahib, and stayed with him?—I never saw the man.

Did you ever see Ladli Sahib?—I believe he was our landlord. I never saw him, but the receipt for the rent came signed "Ladli Sahib."

Did you have immoral relations with Nissar Hussain?—I never saw such a man.

Do you know Mehdi Hassan's cousin, Haider Hussain?—I know him now.

Since when?—Since I was in Pertabghar.

Is it true you had immoral relationship with Haider Hussain?—No.

Is it true you were in Haider Hussain's keeping when Mehdi Hassan took you away from him?—No.

Did you know Syed Hussain Belgrami in Lucknow?—I never saw him until I came here.

Is it true that you have had immoral relations with Syed Hussain?—No.

Did you ever see or know Atta Hussain in Lucknow?—No.

The statement that Syed Hussain went to your house with Atta Hussain is false?—I never saw Syed Hussain or Atta Hussain.

Did you know Munja Sahib?—No.

Then Atta Hussain's statement that you were seen in Munja Sahib's house is false?—Quite false.

Did you know Sujart Ali in Lucknow?—Yes.

Is it true you had immoral relations with him?—No.

Did you have immoral relations with Mehdi Hassan before your marriage?—No, never.

Did you have immoral relations with any man before your marriage?—Emphatically no.

When did you return from Umballa to Lucknow?—End of August, 1873.

Did you come alone?—I came with Mrs. Evans.

Where did you meet her?—In Delhi.

Was her husband there?—Yes.

From there you went to Lucknow?—Yes.

Why did you go to Lucknow?—To get married to Mehdi Hassan.

Did you do that with your father's knowledge?—It was without my father's knowledge.

Did you eventually marry Mehdi Hassan?—Yes.

What year?—1873.

In what form was the marriage performed?—In the Mahomedan form.

You were both married as Mahomedans?—Yes.

When did you embrace Mahomedanism?—At that time, a day or two before our marriage.

Was there a marriage contract?—Yes, this document was drawn.

Did you sign it?—Yes.

Is that your signature (contract produced)?—Yes, Did you sign it on the day of your marriage?—Yes.

There are certain corrections in the document, are they in your handwriting?—Yes.

There is a correction in the age?—Yes, it was from seventeen to fifteen.

(Question repeated, witness carefully examined the document.)

Witness: There is no correction.

Mr. Rudra: It is apparent there is a correction.

His Worship: But has fifteen been altered from something to fifteen.

Witness: Yes, it is from seventeen; I was not paying attention.

Is the suggestion made that this document has been forged lately, and sent to you at Kashmir to sign false or true?—It is false.

The suggestion that it was fabricated subsequent to your marriage is false?—Yes.

Do you know where Mehdi Hassan signed it?—No, I don't know whether he brought it signed or whether he signed it after.

Did he bring it signed?—I cannot remember such a long time.

Did you believe your age to be fifteen when you corrected it to that?—Yes.

The marriage took place in Lucknow?—Yes.

When you were married was your father alive?—Yes.

When did you inform him of your marriage?—When I went to Pertabghar.

Did you read Mehdi Hassan's statement that your father was dead at the time of your marriage?—Yes, and I wrote and told him.

Where were you?—At Kashmir or Allahabad. I don't remember when the evidence was given. I was in Allahabad, I think. That is as far as I remember. I repeated my statement when I saw him at Allahabad.

What took Mehdi to Allahabad?—He came to see me. He was on his way to see his mother who was dying.

Was it before or after the Lucknow Commission evidence?—I am afraid I have made a mistake. I saw him first at Benares. I am not certain of that.

Then where was it?—Either Allahabad or Benares.

Was it before the Commission?—How do I know? Get the papers out and look, I don't remember the date.

Personally you know nothing of the Commission?—No.

Do you remember the Evans's being examined?—Yes, I was at Allahabad.

Had you been to Benares then?—Yes.

Were you personally present at the examination?—No.

Was it then you told Mehdi of his mistake?—It must have been.

After your marriage you lived some years at Pertabghar and Rai Bareilly?—Yes.

Then Mehdi Hasan came to Hyderabad?—Yes, in 1883.

Did you come with him?—No, about three months after.

Was Mehdi Hassan's mother at Pertabghar?—Yes.

Did she receive you as her son's wife?—Yes.

And his other relations?—Yes, also his aunt.

At Bareilly did they receive you in the same way?—Yes.

Did his male relations also receive you?—Yes, Fukrud-deen's father; also Haider Hussain.

Before leaving Rai Bareilly did Mehdi Hassan go to Lucknow on leave?—Yes.

Did you go with him?—Yes.

Do you remember the house?—It was the Collector's house, then only I lived there. It is near Abas Beg's kote.

How long did you live in the house?—One month.

In what costume then did you dress?—Habitually in native costume.

The Court then adjourned.

INFORMATION has been received by the East Indian authorities at Allahabad of an accident which occurred at Tundla, a few days ago, resulting in the death of a guard named Wilson, who, in attempting to get into his van when the train was in motion, accidentally slipped and fell between the platform and the moving train, the wheels passing over his legs and cutting them off. When the body was released life was extinct.

A TREE which the authorities have always regarded as one of considerable historical interest has lately died in Kew-gardens. It was the fine Chili pine, popularly known as the "monkey puzzler," which stood on "Lawn L," on the south-west corner of the plot marked in the plan of the Gardens ∞ | ∩. It was the oldest specimen of this tree existing in this country, and was at one time "the lion of the Gardens." The story of its introduction is told in Smith's "Records." At a dinner given by the Viceroy of Chili to the captain and officers of the ship, part of the dessert consisted of nuts which Menzies (who was a good botanist) had not before seen. Instead of eating all his share he took some with him on board, and having obtained a box of earth, planted them, when they sprouted, and he succeeded in bringing five plants to England, which were safely received at Kew. In 1833 King William IV. presented one to Lady Granville for her collection at Dropmore. It was then about five feet high, growing in a tub; it afterwards became a fine tree sixty feet high. The tree at Kew was kept in the greenhouse till 1806 or 1808, when it was planted out. In 1817 it was lent for decorative purposes at a gala at Carlton House, where, owing to one of [illegible]'s servants having imprudently att[illegible] branches, it was greatly injured. [illegible] to be an object of interest, and [illegible] when he visited the Gardens, d[illegible], to show this superb tree to suc[illegible] be with him.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRINCESS MAY.

THE Duchess of Teck and Princess May spend, says a writer in the "Ladies' Review," on an average five days out of every week in the performance of some kind of public duty, and often this is done at great inconvenience to themselves. Although the Duchess has two ladies-in-waiting her most constant companion and secretary is her own daughter, Princess May, who takes down most of her mother's letters from dictation, transcribing them afterwards for her revision and signature. All who know her admit that as a wife and a mother the Duchess of Teck is a pattern to women in all classes of society. During her residence there the White Lodge has been described as one of those happy English homes in which the mother's influence is paramount. There is no cause for wonder, therefore, that the Princess May, living the most impressionable years of her life with such fortuitous surroundings, has grown up to be what she is—a lovely type of happy English girlhood. She is more than this. Under the amiable tuition of her truly benevolent mother, she is even at her early age a hard-working, self-denying, philanthropic woman. Guarded by a good, tender-hearted father, an only daughter, she has been her mother's constant companion, and has been but rarely absent from that mother's care. She is a most devoted daughter and an affectionate sister. It is said that her brothers adore her. If not what some would call a brilliant girl, she is perfectly charming. She does not usually say much, but those who listen to her are aware that she possesses both good sense and strength of character. She has been well educated, even for a girl in a position like hers, and this education has been imparted at home. She is economical in her habits, and her constant endeavour is to make those about her happy. The Princess May is an "Extension" Student. The "University Extension Journal" last year said: "During the Lent Term she was, with the Duchess of Teck, regularly present at the course which Mr. Churton Collins delivered, at the Richmond Centre, on Elizabethan Literature."

THE GREY LADIES.

The College for Women Workers, which was opened last week by the Countess of Aylesford, though primarily intended as a residence for ladies carrying on charitable work in the district, will also serve as a sort of training home for younger women who intend to take up philanthropic work. Some such sort of probationship is very much wanted, now that there is so general a notion that everybody should do something to elevate the rest of mankind. Enthusiasm and zeal and youth are